The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Execution of Traupmann in Paris—The Coming Trial of Prince Bonaparte—Serious Complication at Creusot—Renewed Disturbances in Spain—Charges against General Prim.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—TRAUPMANN, the murderer of the Kinck family, was executed at 7 o'clock this morning. Before daylight, HEIDENREICH, the official executioner, tested the scaffold—which had been erected during the night on the Place de la Roquette—fastened the ax to the block, and proceeded to the prison. The Director of the prison conducted him in person to the cell of TRAUPPMANN, who appeared pale and excited, as if having passed a sleepless night. Laying his hand upon his shoulder, HEIDENREICH addressed his victim, "Thou belongest to me." A perceptible shudder passed over his frame at these terrible words were pronounced, and TRAUPMANN seemed to have completely lost the self-possession which characterized him during his trial. His hands were tied behind his back, a short chain was put to his feet, which permitted him to make very short steps, and the chain was connected with the hands by a rope. Notwithstanding the early hour, the execution was witnessed by a great crowd of people, who taunted and yelled at TRAUPMANN as he mounted the scaffold. The culprit was very pale, but ascended courageously and with a firm step, and cried out in a loud voice, "I persist I have accomplices." These were the last words he uttered. Extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard against disorder. The Police and military were on the ground in great force, but their services have not been needed up to this hour.... It is now certain that the trial of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, charged with the murder of VICTOR NOIR, will take place at Versailles. The same High Court will take cognizance of the offence of Prince MURAT for striking a Magistrate some time ago. The preliminary examination of witnesses in the case of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE has commenced before a Police Court, and will probably be completed this week. M. ROCHEFORT has been summoned to appear before the Court on Saturday as a witness in the case. The High Court of Justice will be convened in a few days to try the accused.... Ten thousand men have struck work at Creuzot. They have made no further demonstration yet. President SCHNEIDER, who is proprietor of the works at Creuzot, goes there to-night. The strike is considered a grave affair ....Copies of certain Belgian journals, intended for circulation in France, have been intercepted and seized by the French authorities. This act, coming after the declaration that foreign journals were to be freed from censorship, excites surprise, and the Radical journals charge the Government with inconsistency and bad faith.... The *Journal des Débats* is informed that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has instructed the Russian Ambassador to convey to Count DARU the especial congratulations of the Russian Government on his accession to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Jan. 19—10 P. M.—All symptoms of agitation have disappeared and the city is perfectly tranquil to-night.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—Serious disturbances are reported at Baltanas. The municipal authorities were attacked by the mob. The troops interfered and quelled the riot.....Prince ENRIQUE DE BOURBON publicly accuses General PRIM of having conspired with Queen ISABELLA, but his statements are not credited.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The New Postal Arrangements for European Correspondence—Important Details for the Business Public.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Postmaster-General CRESWELL has made arrangements for an additional weekly dispatch of mails from New-York to Great Britain by the steamers of the Hamburg American Packet Company, thus securing a regular tri-weekly steamship service from New-York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Hamburg Company not only accept the reduced rates of sea postage established for the United States and British mails by the late postal convention with Great Britain, as full compensation for the mail service, but also agree to carry direct the mails to Cherbourg, France, at a compensation of six cents per ounce for letters, equal to two cents per single letter, thus establishing an ocean penny postage to France as well as to Great Britain. The mails for Great Britain will hereafter be regularly dispatched from New-York as follows: By Hamburg line, on Tuesdays; by Williams and Guion line, on Thursdays, and by the North German Lloyds line, on Saturdays of each week. The mails for France direct will be dispatched from New-York, on Tuesday of each week, by the steamers of the Hamburg line, and on each alternate Saturday by the French line of mail steamers. The mails for the North German Union direct will be dispatched from New-York by the steamers of the Hamburg line on Tuesdays, and by the steamers of the North German Lloyd line on Saturdays of each week. In addition to the above the Canadian line will convey a weekly mail to Great Britain, the boats sailing from Portland in Winter and from Quebec in Summer. The Baltimore line of North German Lloyd steamers will convey a semi-monthly mail direct to Germany.

The Newburg Liquor Seizures—Causes of the Raid, and List of Sufferers.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 19.—M. D. STIVERS, United States Revenue Collector for the Eleventh District, has seized the stock and liquors belonging to the following-named persons, all of the City of Newburg: John Mullen & Co., Balfe & Ross, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Quaid & Brother, L. W. Edwards & Co., A. Haines & Co., C. McLean, and Wm. B. Sanxay, for being engaged in the business of wholesale dealers and rectifiers without having paid the special tax, and also for sending out packages of five gallons and upwards without being stamped. The Collector has received instructions from Supervisor DUTCHER to institute proceedings for the forfeiture of the stock of liquors above mentioned. The action has caused great excitement and consternation among the dealers. They all profess to have been ignorant of the requirements of the law. A delegation of attorneys has gone on to Washington to get an order from Commissioner DELANO, if possible, to allow the Collector to release the parties. They all profess a willingness now to take out wholesale licenses and pay the taxes required.

CONVENTIONS.

The State Canal Convention at Rochester—Proceedings Yesterday—Resolutions and Adjournment.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The New-York State Canal Convention assembled in Corinthian Hall this morning. After prayer by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, NATHANIEL SANDS, of New-York was chosen President. He stated briefly the object for which the Convention had met. Ex-President FILLMORE, and about fifty other gentlemen were chosen Vice-Presidents. Committees on Business and Resolutions were appointed. A resolution to strike the name of ex-State Senator CROWLEY from the list of Vice-Presidents was adopted, but subsequently reconsidered. A delegation from Toledo, Ohio, were permitted to participate in the action of the Convention. Letters were read from PETER COOPER, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and others, of New-York, and from State Comptroller ALLEN. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR was then introduced, and spoke at some length. He advocated the abolition of the contract system for the canals, and urged the placing of full power in the hands of the Canal Commissioners, the Canal Board to be an advisory body. He also urged the fixing of the rates of toll at the lowest rates, and if necessary, to receive the trade of the West, their entire abolition. The Governor was frequently applauded. The Convention then took a recess till 2:30 o'clock P. M.

On the reassembling of the Convention in the afternoon the Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, after speeches by Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH, Hon. G. G. GUTHRIE, of Buffalo; Hon. HENRY L. FISK, of Rochester; Mr. BISSELL, and others:

Whereas, The prosperity, wealth and importance of the State of New-York are mainly due to its canals and the wisdom that projected them, and the necessity for these great water-ways to transport the commerce of the West and develop the resources of our own State was never greater than at the present time; and

Whereas, Owing to official mismanagement and dishonesty under the contract system, by which the canals have sunk almost to decay, and owing to the unwise adoption of high tolls, which has diverted trade from the canals and State, the great public works are falling into disruption, and becoming inefficient, unsafe, expensive and ruinous, instead of becoming every year more useful, convenient, flourishing and popular; and

Whereas, This Convention, called by the Commercial Union, and composed of all those persons in every section of our State engaged in commerce, directly or indirectly, associated with the canals, is assembled to consider the foregoing matters, and proclaim the feelings of the people regarding the misgovernment, errors and corruptions which threaten the existence of our canals, to suggest a remedy for existing evils and to ask for speedy relief; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention is of the unanimous opinion that upon the preservation of our canals and the increase of their trade depends the future prosperity of our State.

Resolved, That the present system of repairing the canals by contract, is wholly inefficient and grossly corrupt, and that such contract system and the laws creating it, and the outstanding contracts under it must be abolished, if the canals and their trade are to be preserved.

Resolved, That the canals must be immediately put in a state of efficient repairs, and power must be given to State officers for that purpose, and such a system for repairing the canals must be adopted and should provide against the possibility of disastrous breaks and delays.

Resolved, That the canal tolls on such freight as is competed for by other routes of transportation must be reduced to such rates as will make such competition impossible and will secure all such freight to our canals.

Resolved, That the necessary improvement to the canals would lead naturally, and without great loss to any interest, to improvement in the general system of canal navigation.

Resolved, That the canal must be put and kept at all times needful, in such condition as shall insure safety, certainty and speedy transportation, and that such official and legislative action should be had as will cheapen such transportation and increase the trade of the canals to their full capacity.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee of the Commercial Union be and they are hereby requested and authorized to prepare and present to the Legislature immediately, a bill framed so as to secure the benefits and improvements above enumerated, and that such Committee, on behalf of this Union and of this Convention, and of the people and their interests throughout the State, herein represented, urge the passage of such bill or bills, and take all active measures in relation thereto, and to secure the preservation and improvement of the State canals.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the demands of the present Constitution require the payment of the canal debt within the next six years, we believe that the true interests of the State require that the said debt be funded to an extent over a period of not less than eighteen years, in order that the toll-sheet may be reduced to a point which will retain the business which, under the present excessive toll sheet, is being forced into other channels.

Another resolution requesting Congress to repeal the law imposing tonnage on boats was adopted.

A letter from Hon. THOS. PARSONS, advising a reduction of tolls and the abolition of the contract system, was read.

The Convention, after passing complimentary resolutions to the officers of the Convention, adjourned *sine die*.

Grand Army of the Republic—Meeting of the Department of New-York—The Business to be Transacted.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Grand Encampment of the Department of New-York, Grand Army of the Republic, began its annual session in this city to-day. More than 150 delegates from 101 of the 116 posts in the State were in attendance. Acting Grand Commander EDWARD B. LANSING, of Auburn, was chosen Grand Commander, in the place of General SICKLES, whose term has expired. The body will undertake at this session to provide for the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in this state.

Meeting of the Connecticut State Temperance Society—Report of the Executive Committee—Addresses and General Business.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19.—The annual Convention of the State Temperance Union, in this city, is very largely attended. At the opening of the Convention this morning a letter was read from Senator BUCKINGHAM, President of the organization, stating his inability to be present, and expressing his continued sympathy for the cause. A. C. CROSBY, of Rockville, presided. Rev. E. H. PRATT, Secretary of the Society, read from the Executive Committee a report showing that gratifying progress has been made in the temperance work during the year. The report sustains the position of the Radical Prohibitionists in Massachusetts, and reviews the history of the prohibition movement in that State, regarding the Constabulary force as the most successful against rumselling of any in the State, and calls upon the friends of good order to sustain a petition for a similar prohibition law to come before the next Legislature. Senator BUCKINGHAM was reelected President of the organization. The subject of the absence of intoxication in European countries, where the use of beer is common, was discussed by Professor NEWHALL, of the Wesleyan University; Rev. Mr. GAGE, of Hartford, and Rev. J. C. WIGHTMAN, of Cambridge, Mass., the conclusion being that race and temperament governed the matter mainly, and that the example of European society was not a safe one to follow in America. Rev. Mr. OVIATT, of Vernon, read an address on temperance in colleges, calling upon the officers and teachers of such institutions to not only teach total abstinence to the students, but to set them practical examples.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the State Temperance Union was addressed by Hon. O. H. PLATT, of Meriden.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks produces more evil than any other vice; that it is the duty of every friend of humanity to aid in checking the evil; congratulating the friends of total abstinence on the many signs of progress; approving the recommendation of the Congressional Society for simultaneous meetings on WASHINGTON's birthday; favoring the circulation of temperance publications; approving the examples of the President and Vice-President, and the Governor of Connecticut, in banishing intoxicating drinks from their public receptions; indorsing the value and efficiency of the present prohibitory law, and favoring its preservation.

In the evening the Convention was addressed by Rev. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, Rev. Dr. SEELYE, of East Hampton, Mass., and Dr. JEWETT. There was a spirited discussion upon the resolutions in the afternoon, two or three members being strongly in favor of an independent political party. The majority of the Convention were decidedly opposed to it, and in favor of making the temperance fight a moral rather than a political one. The subject of political action was, however, referred to a Committee, to report at the next annual meeting. Rev. Dr. PATTON, of New-Haven, is Chairman of the Committee.

Woman's Suffrage Association—What was Said and Done Yesterday—A Resolution of "Sympathy" with Mrs. Stowe Tabled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Universal Franchise Association continued their session to-day. Mrs. JOSEPHINE GRIFFING read a letter from Bishop SIMPSON stating that business engagements prevented his attendance, and hoping that the session will tend to divert the interests of the cause. Letters from WM. HAY, of Saratoga, and Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE were read. A Committee of five was appointed to wait upon the President, and enlist his sympathies in behalf of the objects of the Convention. Senator POMEROY made a speech, advocating the immediate enfranchising of the women in the Territories and the District of Columbia. It should be tried in the District of Columbia as an experiment. At the conclusion of Mr. POMEROY's speech a vote was put to the ladies present, about 200 in number, as to whether or not they desired suffrage, and Mrs. STANTON declared it unanimously carried in favor of extending elective franchise to females.

Rev. OLIVER BROWN, of Connecticut, made a long speech in favor of the woman's suffrage project and the temperance movement.

A resolution sympathizing with Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE because she has been assailed for the honest performance of a seeming duty, was tabled by a large majority.

The Female Suffrage Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock this evening. The hall was crowded by an audience who paid great interest to the proceedings of the Convention. Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, Miss JENNIE COLLINS, a factory girl of Lowell, Mass., and Miss ANTHONY made speeches. Letters were read from Senators CARPENTER and ROSS. The former regretted that his official duties would not allow him to comply with the request to address the Convention, but he assured the Convention of his hearty sympathy with the efforts they are making for the success of female suffrage. He also stated the bestowal of the right of equal political suffrage upon the women of the Republic could not, in his judgment, be much longer withheld, and that whatever influence he had should be exerted at a proper opportunity to hasten the consummation. Senator ROSS also pledged his support and active sympathy to the movement. At the close of the meeting Mrs. STANTON announced that the Committee would meet the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, to urge the Sixteenth Amendment upon Congress, securing suffrage to women.

The Letter Carriers in Washington—Call on the President—Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The delegates to the Letter Carriers' Convention, in session in this city, called on the President to-day. They were received in the library at the Executive Mansion, and the Chairman, THOMAS H. LABOURN, of Philadelphia, addressed the President, stating that they could not leave Washington without paying their respects to him; and in this visit they had a twofold object in view, that of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate and to the commander whom many of them had followed through hard-fought fields. They also desired in behalf of 1,300 letter carriers in the United States, to accept the President's policy of retrenchment and reform, as the same was not aimed at, nor did it injure, the laboring classes. He also explained the objects of their Convention, which are to urge an increased compensation to this class of Government employes.

The President replied, wishing them success, remarking that their present salary was insufficient, and he was in favor of seeing labor always amply rewarded. Various delegates then shook hands with the President and afterwards left for their hall. They will adjourn *sine die* to-day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Internal Revenue Troubles in Spartanburg County—Government Officers Defied by an Armed Mob, and Forced to Surrender a Captured Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Internal Revenue Office has received an official letter concerning the recent outrages in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. The report is from Deputy Collector WALLACE, of the Third South Carolina District, who, with Assistant Assessor BANKHARD, Deputy Collectors FLEMMING, BLACK and TURNER, Deputy Marshal CASEY and Captain SUMMERHAYES, with seven men of the Eighth United States Infantry, on the morning of the 12th inst. visited the houses of several parties in that county, charged with receiving forfeited property from Deputy Collector TURNER, and burning his houses, but could find none of them. The stills which were recaptured from him were carried across the North Carolina line. The houses of several for whom Deputy Marshal CASEY had warrants were also visited, but none of the parties were found. They then visited a neighborhood in which several stills were reported running. These were destroyed and one arrest made. The party then prepared to encamp, when a number of armed men appeared and defied them. The Government officials moved forward, orders being given not to fire unless an attack was made, which, at dark, was commenced upon them. They took possession of a citizen's house, and completed their arrangements for defence. The house was surrounded by apparently a hundred men, who demanded that the man who had been arrested should be released, and that TURNER be surrendered to them. The mob remained around the house for three hours, making various hostile demonstrations but no attack. The Deputy Collector writes as follows:

"The seven soldiers had twenty rounds of ammunition to the man and nearly all the others had pistols. We could have driven off the crowd with considerable slaughter, but in doing so would have lost some men and expended all our ammunition, and when we left the building they would have rallied sufficient force to overpower us. Considering these facts, at 2 o'clock I organized a party and went out to meet them, and proposed to release the prisoner if they would consent to leave. They at first demanded TURNER also, but finally concluded to accept my terms. Mr. HUMPHREYS, the prisoner, was released and the principal part of the crowd left. Some remained and shot at a sentinel and at a man going to the well for water. They also wounded three horses. After daylight on the morning of the 13th inst., we started for Spartanburg Court House, sixteen miles distant. We anticipated and were prepared for an attack on the way out, but nothing more than harmless demonstrations were made. During the morning we managed to send out three squads for whom the Marshal had warrants.

In delivering the man who had been arrested, the Deputy Collector said they yielded an important principle to avoid bloodshed. He further states that he would apply for a force of fifty men to bring that country to complete subjection. The whole people were in arms against them."

The Dominion Ministry and the Coal Duty—The Mission to the Red River Country.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19.—The Ministry have taken up the question of Mr. ARMAND's mission to Washington. A deduction, if possible, will be obtained in the duty on coal, an object most desired by the people of Nova Scotia.... There appears to be no room to doubt that the negotiations of Vicar-General THIBAULT and Colonel DE SALABERRY will result in the sending of a deputation of half-breeds from Red River to Ottawa, and that an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the half-breeds and Canadians will be accomplished before the meeting of Parliament in February next.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Visit to the United States—Arrival in New-York—Official Programme of the Visit to Washington—The Coming Festivities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—His Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR, accompanied by his suite, Colonel ELPHINSTONE, of the Engineers, Victoria Cross; the Equerry, Mr. PICARD, of the Horse Artillery, likewise a Victoria Cross; Lord ALEXANDER RUSSEL, Colonel of the Prince's Regiment, and Mr. FITZROY, of the Rifle Brigade, will leave Montreal to-morrow, and will arrive in New-York on Friday morning. Mr. THORNTON, accompanied by this Secretary, Mr. FRENCH, will leave New-York to-morrow night, and meet his Royal Highness Friday morning. The Prince will remain in New-York Friday night and leave for Washington on Saturday morning. He will be at the Brevoort Hotel while in New-York, but will not receive or pay any visits, as it is his intention after leaving Washington to return to New-York and spend some days there. His Royal Highness will be the guest of Mr. THORNTON during his sojourn in Washington.

On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. THORNTON will invite all the members of the British Legation to meet the Prince.

On Monday he will call at the Executive Mansion, to pay his respects to the President. In the evening there will be a dinner of the British Legation, to which the following-named gentlemen have been invited: The Vice-President, Chief Justice CHASE, General SHERMAN, Senator SUMNER, and all the members of the Cabinet. There will be a reception in the evening, to which the families of the members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps only will be invited.

On Tuesday there will be another dinner at the British Legation, to which the British Minister and Mrs. THORNTON have invited Senators CAMERON, CASSERLY, MORTON, CONKLING and HAMLIN, and the Speaker of the House, the Prussian, Russian, Austrian and Turkish Ministers, and Admiral DAHLGREN.

On Wednesday His Royal Highness will dine with the President.

On Thursday the Prince will dine with the Secretary of State and Mrs. FISH, and in the evening attend a grand ball given by the British Minister, to which will be invited Mr. and Mrs. THORNTON's personal friends and acquaintances.

On Friday there will be another dinner at the British Legation, to which the following gentlemen have been invited to meet His Royal Highness: Senators SCHURZ, WILLIAMS and ANTHONY, General BANKS and the Belgian, Argentine, Peruvian, Danish, Spanish, Brazilian and Netherlands Ministers.

On Saturday the Prince will probably leave for New-York.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Action in Maine on the Death of Edwin M. Stanton—Message of the Governor of West Virginia—The Fifteenth Amendment Ratified by Missouri and Iowa—Proceedings in Other States.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 19.—In the Legislature, to-day, Mr. FARWELL, of Augusta, presented the following resolutions, which, after an eloquent eulogy, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That whereas it has pleased the Disposer of human events to remove from this life EDWIN M. STANTON, in the maturity of his marvelous powers, just as he had been called, with the pronounced approval of the nation, to enter upon a new field of duty, it is due to the people of this State that a testimony of their sense of the national obligation for his services should stand imperishably upon the public records.

Resolved, That to his unconquerable patriotism, which tolerated no timorous service or hesitating allegiance, to his unflinching courage in the darkest hour of the Republic, to his comprehensive genius, his tireless energy and self-sacrificing devotion, under Providence, the nation largely owes its preservation from destruction at the hands of parricides; that while we deplore his sudden departure with profound sorrow, our gratitude is devout to God that he gave us such a servant in the day of our national extremity, and spared him to fulfill his glorious mission; that in the roll of national benefactors and martyrs, with WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, will shine with unsullied lustre the name of EDWIN M. STANTON.

Resolved, That the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

At a joint convention of both branches of the Legislature to-day, the vote of each branch yesterday for United States Senator was read, and LOT M. MORRILL was declared duly elected.

Hon. WILLIAM CALDWELL was then elected State Treasurer, receiving every vote.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 19.—Governor STEVENSON's Message to the Legislature is very able and thoroughly matured. The finances of the State are in a very satisfactory condition. She has made rapid progress in material development, and increase of population, despite the losses of the war. Referring to immigration, the soil, climate, &c., he says: "It cannot be doubted that, were the facts extensively shown, thousands who now locate in the Far West would find more desirable homes in West Virginia." He closes by especially commending the interests of free schools.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Bills were introduced in the Legislature yesterday to abolish capital punishment, and to remove the State capital from Jefferson City to St. Louis....The Lower House of the Legislature has passed the Fifteenth Amendment. The Senate had previously done so.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 17.—The count of the second ballot for State Treasurer resulted as follows: MERRYMAN, (House and Senate total) 62; VANSANT, (House and Senate total) 13; FOWLER, (House and Senate total) 26; PANNEL, (House and Senate total) 3. The number of votes cast was 111, of which 56 were necessary to a choice.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 19.—The Iowa Senate ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to-day by a vote of 41 to 6. The House will vote upon the question to-morrow.

Both branches of the Iowa Legislature in joint Convention this afternoon ratified the election of Hon. GEORGE G. WRIGHT as United States Senator for the long term, and J. B. HOWELL, editor of the Keokuk *Gate City*, for the short term.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature to-day for the construction of a railroad from Kingston, Mercer County, through Princeton to Trenton; also a bill for a road from Flemington to Point Pleasant, on the Delaware.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 19.—The House of Representatives has been discussing the Fifteenth Amendment all day. The vote will probably be taken to-morrow.

ATLANTA, Jan. 19.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, took a recess to 12 o'clock and then adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock....The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, and one member was qualified. No more appearing, an order was read from Governor BULLOCK, approved by General TERRY, for a recess until Monday at 12 M., pending the investigation by the Board of Officers. The latter met at 10 o'clock this morning, but the counsel for the defence not being ready with argument, the Board adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

South American News—Another Story About Lopez—State Armies Reduced.

LISBON, Jan. 19.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here late last evening, bringing dates from that city to the 24th of December. The news is important, but contradictory....President LOPEZ was last heard from at Panadera. He had a few followers with him, and threatened to keep up a guerrilla warfare.... Owing to the termination of the war, the armies of the Argentine Republic and Brazil had been reduced to a peace footing.

The Erie Railway Litigation—Motion Decided in Ramsey's Favor at Cooperstown, N. Y.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Erie suit—RAMSEY vs. FISK, GOULD, and others—was up before the Otsego Special Term, Judge MURRAY presiding, to-day; S. W. FREEMAN, Jr., and HENRY SMITH for plaintiff, and THOMAS G. SHEARMAN and Judge GRAY for defendants. The Court granted the plaintiff's motion, vacating all stays upon the plaintiff's proceedings, and allowing him to examine such parties and take such other proceedings as he may be advised; defendants to answer within twenty days.

The Mississippi Senatorship—Reported Election of Governor Alcorn and General Ames to the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The *Chronicle* has a special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., stating that Governor ALCORN has been elected United States Senator for the term commencing one year from next March, and General AMES for the unexpired term of five years. The same dispatch says: "There was a great contest for the term expiring in 1871, and the election was almost unanimous." On account of incongruity of dates and for other reasons, the dispatch is generally discredited here.

The Admission of Virginia—A Grand Demonstration to be Made at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19.—The representatives of the Republican and Conservative Parties have united in preparations for a public demonstration on the day of the admission of the State. A joint Committee applied to the Washington authorities for the loan of a cannon for firing salutes, and the application has been granted....General CANBY to-day directed JAMES C. TAYLOR, the Attorney-General of the State, elected last Summer, to assume the duties of that office, his disabilities having been removed by Congress.

Death of Prominent Men—A Bishop and an ex-United States Senator.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Claremont, N. H., announces the death, last evening, of Right Reverend CARLETON CHASE, Bishop of New-Hampshire.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Ex-United States Senator JAMES S. GREEN died yesterday; also, PIERRE CHOUTEAU, an old and prominent citizen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—ALFRED HENNEN, an eminent citizen and lawyer, died to-day at the age of 84 years. All the Courts adjourned in respect to his memory.

Caldwell Found at Toronto.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—CALDWELL has turned up at Toronto, and steps are being taken for his arrest.

THE GOSHEN MURDER.

The Trial of Warren Fellows Continued—Testimony all In—Summing up of the Counsel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GOSHEN, Orange County,
Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

The Court reconvened this morning and the testimony in the case was concluded to-day. Twelve witnesses have been sworn for the prosecution and sixteen for the defence. Throughout the trial the Court room has been crowded continually.

This morning the defence called *Jane D. Wilson*, of Novermink, who testified that at the time of the tragedy he was in Port Jervis; he had been at tea on the evening of the 5th of August, at the American Hotel, directly across the street from Swinton & Son's store, and had come out on the front stoop, when he heard the sound of loud voices from over the way; he looked across the street and saw persons in the alleyway, between Swinton's store and the adjacent building; after standing a few moments on the stoop witness looked into the store opposite and saw one man pushing another toward the door; as they got near witness observed the motion of an arm raised as if to strike between the parties, and the arm seemed to descend as in giving a blow, when witness heard simultaneously the report of a pistol; it did not appear that the man being pushed toward the door made any resistance; all that witness saw of a third person was an arm raised; he went into the store afterwards and saw John Swinton and James Swinton in the store, but did not recollect any other person particularly, although there were several around; did not see Truman Angell or his little daughter that evening, although he knew Mr. Angell. (Mr. Angell had testified that he was standing in front of the store door, at the time of the shooting, with his little daughter.) A man came across the street and told some men standing near that Mr. Swinton was shot.

Robert A. W. Palmer, who keeps a hotel at Port Jervis, was called as a witness by the defence, and stated that the prisoner, who boarded at his house, came there on the 5th of August upon his return from the fishing excursion, and acted very strangely, and as though considerably influenced by liquor.

Alfred F. Fellows, a brother of the prisoner, testified that he examined the pistol at the time it came from the hands of the Coroner, and when, according to the evidence, it was in the same condition as when it left the hands of the prisoner on the fatal night; that the barrel or chamber immediately in front of the hammer had been an empty or discharged cartridge, so that it could not have been again cocked after the shooting of Swinton.

Aleab Moe, a witness for the prosecution, was in the street in front of Swinton's store on the night of the occurrence, and heard the report of the pistol, and went directly over to the store; was looking in the store at the time of the affray, and did not see any one standing in front of the store.

William C. Van Sickle testified that he had charge of the prisoner after the shooting and watched with him nights during his illness that resulted from the hatchet wounds, and that he did not notice any contusion on the wrist of the prisoner, as stated by another witness, although he washed the hands of the prisoner several times, but that the prisoner complained of a prickling sensation in both arms and in his legs; saw prisoner rub his arms and legs a good deal.

Dr. Solomon Van Etten stated that injuries to the brain frequently produced a numbness or paralysis, such as testified to by the last witness; that on visiting the prisoner after his injuries witness anticipated such a condition by asking if the prisoner exhibited paralysis in the right side, the wounds being inflicted upon the left side of the temple, that the nerves from the left side of the head crossed to the right side of the body; such paralysis would be likely to continue after the operation of trepaning and during the period of inflammation.

The witnesses who had observed the catastrophe in the store were recalled by the prosecution, and each denied that at the time the pistol was discharged there was any person within eight or ten feet of Mr. SWINTON and the prisoner, FELLOWS. The prisoner's brother testified that he observed a contused wound on the wrist of the prisoner immediately after the homicide, and the testimony was then closed on both sides. Hon. D. F. GEDNEY addressed the jury for two hours and a half on behalf of the prisoner. Hon. C. H. WINFIELD summed up the case for the prosecution. Judge TAPPAN delivered an impressive charge, and the Jury then retired at 7 o'clock for deliberation.

The Revenue Returns for the Fifth District of New-Jersey.

The following are the revenue returns for the Fifth District of New-Jersey for December, 1869, which have just been completed:

RAILROADS.	Receipts.
New-Jersey and Trans. Co.	[illegible]
New-Brunswick and M.	862
Perth Amboy and W.	1,341
Jersey City and B. Co.	11,309
Northern R. R. Co.	16,013
Newark and New-York	16,145
HORSE CAR COMPANIES.	
Pavonia	$2,056
North Hudson Company	12,282
Newark and Bloomfield	839
Orange and Newark	12,187
FERRIES.	
Hoboken	$26,788
Jersey City	41,956
Weehawken	2,349
EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
New Jersey—Newark	$8,859
Traders'—Newark	12,019
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	Receipts.
Essex County, Bloomfield	$318
Fireman's, Jersey City	457
Hudson County Marine	5,381
Jersey City	5,375
State Insurance Company, Jersey City	6,252
Citizen's Mutual, Newark	620
Firemen's, Newark	19,072
Newark Mutual	6,214
American Mutual, Newark	14,920
Merchants' Mutual, Newark	18,669
Mechanics', Newark	1,362
New-Jersey Fire and Marine, Newark	1,464
People's Mutual, Newark	4,556
New-Jersey Plate Glass, Newark	574
Newark City Mutual	3,646
SAVINGS BANKS.	Deposits.
Fifth Ward Savings Bank, Jersey City	$175,159
Provident, Jersey City	1,192,257
Orange Savings Bank	74,699
GAS COMPANIES.	Cubic Feet.
Hudson County	1,562,800
Jersey City	8,245,500
Orange Gaslight Company	357,388
Newark Gaslight Company	15,590,179

Arrival of the Nevada.

The steamship *Nevada* from Liverpool Jan. 5, via Queenstown 6th, with merchandise and 142 passengers, arrived at this port early this morning. She had westerly gales the entire passage, and Jan. 12, lat. 47° 21', lon. 39° 40', had a hurricane from the northwest. Made but forty-eight miles to the westward. Her passengers are:

From Liverpool—Mr. Goodal, J. L. Warner, James Barker, Mrs. Barker and child, Miss C. Hurry, J. P. James, Mrs. E. Smith, Master Smith.

ALBANY.

Organization of the Assembly Completed—A Bill to Tunnel the Catskills—Raising Salaries—More Nominations by the Governor—Dissatisfaction of Senators—The Lenox Library—George Peabody's Funeral, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

The Lower House of the Legislature reassembled this morning, after a week's adjournment, with a very full attendance of members. Mr. HITCHMAN has entirely recovered from his illness, and resumed his post as Speaker. The organization of the Assembly was completed by the appointment of the reporters, doorkeepers, messengers, pages, &c., and is now fully equipped for business.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. PEABODY.

Mr. ELY, of Binghamton, offered a concurrent resolution, which lies over under the rules, that five members of the Senate and the same number from the Assembly attend the funeral of GEO. PEABODY, on the arrival of the body at Portland, and represent the State of New-York as escort.

TUNNELING THE CATSKILLS.

Mr. ALLABEN introduced a bill authorizing the appropriation of $500,000 from the State Treasury to aid the Rondout and Oswego Railroad in tunneling the Catskill Mountains, in order to afford railroad facilities to the territory lying west of the mountains, now shut out from communication with the rest of the world. The proposed tunnel is to be about one mile in length.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

In Committee of the Whole the Assembly ordered to a third reading the bill increasing the pay of all the employes in the different Departments of the State Government. Colonel MURPHY offered an amendment to include in the increase all the laborers employed by the State, but withdrew it on a promise of Mr. JACOBS, who advocated the bill, that he would introduce a separate bill for that purpose. Mr. BERGEN entered his protest against any public bargain of that kind being made on the floor of the House. The next thing in order will now be a bill to increase the wages of all laborers in the employ of the State. Thus do the Democracy vote away the public money to gain political capital with the working classes. Perhaps the workingmen who are not so fortunate as to be in the State's employ will fail to see the point of this joke.

MORE NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, ordered to a third reading the bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Lenox Library. The incorporators are James Lenox, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Hamilton Fish, Robert Ray, Alex. Van Rensselaer, Daniel Huntington, John Fisher Sheafe, Jas. Donaldson and Aaron B. Belknap.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and received another batch of nominations from the Governor. The following are their names:

For Health Officer of the Port of New-York, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, of New-York; for Superintendent of the Insurance Department, George W. Miller, of Rochester; for Bank Superintendent, Daniel C. Howell, of Steuben County; for Commissioners of Quarantine, Wilson G. Hunt, of New York, and Agripa A. Bell, of Kings County; for State Assessors, Charles W. Lawrence, of New-York, George Beach, Green County, and Lorenzo Carryl, of Herkimer; for Trustees of State Asylum for Idiots, James W. Titus, of New-York, and George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; for Commissioners of Capitol Police, Isaac McConikie, of Troy, and Arthur W. Hunter, of Schenectady; for Advisory Commissioner, J. B. Pierson, of Troy.

They were all laid over for further consideration, except GEO. BEACH, ex-Senator from Greene County, who was confirmed as State Assessor. It will be seen by the list of names that TWEED has triumphed over the Governor in the appointment of Health Officer. There is great dissatisfaction among five or six Democratic Senators over the Governor's nominations, and the Executive Session to-day, though short, is described as being a very hot one. Whether the disappointed Senators will allow their wrath to go so far as to prevent a confirmation of the Governor's nominees is doubtful, but it looks like it now.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The resolution offered by Senator GENET to investigate irresponsible charges against Health Officer SWINBURNE, which was under discussion when the Senate adjourned yesterday, was laid on the table to-day by general consent. It was discovered that if Dr. SWINBURNE is to be superseded he would no longer be a State official, and, therefore, not liable to any investigating committee of the Senate. As a private citizen, his acts now come within the province of a Grand Jury.

MILITARY.

The State Military Association, composed of the officers of the National Guard, is now in session here, and their shining epaulettes give to the streets of Albany a soldierlike appearance, and, combined with the charming weather, attract multitudes of ladies to the promenades.

Appointments in the Assembly.

The Speaker announced the following appointments: Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Newman; Postmaster, Peter Stevens; Assistant Postmaster, A. P. Blood; Janitor, Owen O'Hare; Keeper of the Assembly Chamber, Felix Riley; Superintendent of Documents, James McChase; Keeper of the Cloak Room, James Farrell; Doorkeepers, E. Corwith, Hugh McCullom, Michael Holmes, Patrick Finn, Geo. Wyand, George S. Lamoree, Lewis M. Miller, Patrick H. Darley, Edward Reilly, Thos. Burke, Philip Riley, Andrew S. Seoby.

The Clerk announced the following appointments: Lyman B. Smith, of Erie County, Assistant Clerk; Edwin M. Johnson, of Steuben County, Deputy Clerk; Andrew D. Soverhill, of Wayne County, Financial Clerk; Walter A. Cook, of Chenango County, Journal Clerk; James C. Hueston, of Chemung County, Assistant Journal Clerk; Burnet Forbes, of Onondaga County, Engrossing Clerk; David S. Lamont, of Cortland County, Assistant Engrossing Clerk; John A. Barry, of Oswego County, Librarian; William H. Lee, of Schenectady County, Assistant Librarian; Thomas B. Stack, of Albany County, Clerk to the Committee on Engrossed Bills; Edward R. Coventry, of Livingston County, Clerk's Messenger; Byron Andrus, of Monroe County, Bank Messenger; Matthew Howe, Jr., of Albany County, Librarian's Messenger; Charles L. Keyes, of Albany County, Messenger to the Engrossing Room.

The New Capitol.

The report of the New Capitol Commissioners was laid before the Senate on Monday evening, and reviews their action since their appointment in 1868. The excavations for the building, which were commenced by the previous Board in December, 1867, were completed in June last, and the laying of the foundation was begun in the following month. Since that time, Mr. THOMAS FULLER having been reappointed architect, the work has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and there was laid during the season 16,850 cubic yards of concrete and 9,063 cubic yards of dressed foundation masonry. The appropriations having been insufficient to defray the cost of this, the sum of $300,000 was borrowed of the Manhattan Bank of this City. The present condition of the work is as follows: The excavation and concrete for the foundations are finished. The footings and foundations for the main walls, including those for the main tower, are completed to an average height of seven feet and one inch. The cranes, derricks and machinery for finishing this portion of the work are provided, and nearly two-thirds of the stone for the sub-basement have been procured, much of which is not to be paid for till delivered. At the same rate of progress, it is believed that during the coming season the first or basement story and a portion of the next story can be completed.

The only contracts which the Board have made are one with the Albany Railway Company for transporting materials from the river wharves to the grounds at fifty cents per pound, and another for the footing and sub-basement stone. The Board say that they found on examining the bids for the latter that the firm whose proposal was accepted offered it at a price $66,270 lower than the aggregate of the next lowest bidders for each class; and they add that the energy displayed by the contractors in their work has been highly commendable. Under this contract 3,069 cubic yards of stone have been delivered at Albany. So far as possible all materials for the building are procured in the State. It has not yet been decided what stone shall be used for the exterior. The amount expended on the work thus far is $669,088 14. All materials, except the foundation stone, have been bought in open market at the lowest cash prices. The Board ask for $1,400,000 for expenses during the coming year, not excluding the $300,000 borrowed last, and say that by the appropriation of a like amount annually the building can, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be so far advanced in three years as to allow its occupation by at least one branch of the Legislature, and that in two years thereafter it can be completed for all substantial purposes.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana on Jan. 15, reached this port yesterday. Purser R. W. ALBERT has our thanks for courtesies.

The Situation—New Plan of Campaign—The Crops—Puerto Principe—A Petition to the Cortes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1870.

About a month ago nearly everybody was of opinion that the troops would clear the Cinco Villas immediately, and drive the insurgents towards Puerto Principe, but such a consummation has not been effected, and although the insurgents in that region are not so bold as they were formerly, they nevertheless remain in the field, and manage to avoid encounters with their valiant and well-disciplined adversaries. Fifteen thousand Spanish soldiers, fighting, or rather willing to fight, the 7,000 insurgents in the Cinco Villas, have not been able to have more than a few insignificant skirmishes since the first of January, and not over twenty-five lives have been lost on both sides. At that rate the war will never end, and the Spaniards will be compelled to make superhuman efforts in order to secure fully the line from Cieya de Avila to Moron, and drive the Cinco Villas insurgents beyond it towards the Camaguey. The Government claims to hold the line, but of what avail is it while an enemy, numbering over 7,000 men, remains in the rear, and while the enemy, in front, crosses with impunity, to effect some sudden *coup de main*, and retires again to their mountain fastnesses!

NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The plan of campaign as inaugurated by the Spaniards is a good one, but I doubt after all whether it will be effective. The idea of General RODAS is to construct a road through the centre of the island so as to be enabled to transport troops and provisions with dispatch, and to construct telegraphic towers every few miles with which to signal the nearest detachment, so that succor may be had and combinations be made in the shortest possible time; said towns to be constructed in such a manner as to answer the purposes of a fort, and to be occupied by about thirty men and a piece of artillery. If the idea of building the road had been taken hold of and had it been attempted to carry it out months ago, the Spaniards would now be in possession of the island, and the revolution probably squelched. Whether at this late day it will prove practicable remains to be seen.

THE CROP.

The wholesale destruction of plantations in the Cinco Villas appears to have been stopped, and we hear but little of the burning of cane-fields and sugar houses. This is probably due to the continuous marches of the numerous detachments of troops in every direction, and the vigilance exercised by the stationary guards on every plantation. Nearly every plantation in the vicinity of Trinidad is grinding and all from Cienfuegos westward, the crop proving splendid. This will enable the Spanish Government to carry on the war for another year, as the taxes and duties raised in the tranquil portions of the island are almost sufficient to pay the expenses of the strife and maintain the credit of the Spanish Bank, which, in case of necessity, will issue a few millions more of paper money.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Nothing has been heard since General PUELLO left Nuevitas. A letter from your Puerto Principe correspondent, writing under date of the 10th inst. says: "I presume that many persons continue to present themselves to General PUELLO, and that he is fully occupied in providing means of transit and safety for the hundreds of families who are tired of living in the fields and mountains, where the bare necessities of life are hard to obtain. Here we are entirely unmolested, and several detachments sent by General FERRER (a Cuban) into the country have returned with hundreds of cattle, seeing the insurgents only at a distance, and without being fired at—quite a change from last month. "Another correspondent states that many families have returned to Puerto Principe, and appear to repent having taken part in the revolution. It is certain, beyond all doubt, that the situation has changed in that neighborhood, and in favor of the Spaniards. This may be owing to the fact that the Cubans are massing to defend Guaimaro and Guaimaro, thus leaving the Principe region bare of troops, or else to that they may have been weakened to such an extent as to make them abandon an offensive for a defensive attitude.

RODAS ON CONFISCATION.

The journals and volunteers are anxious that General RODAS should confiscate and sell, for the benefit of the public treasury, the estates of all Cubans connected with the revolutionary movement, and at present embargoed. RODAS refuses to accede to their wishes, and disregards the public clamor, and explains his views, for the accuracy of this reproduction of which I can vouch: No confiscation will take place, the mere embargo is sufficient; but these estates will be held for the benefit of the island until the proceeds arising therefrom shall have paid unto the last dollar all the expenses of the war and indemnified the owners of all property destroyed because of the rebellion. It would be unfair that the loyal Spaniard or Cuban should not be indemnified for the burning of his house or plantation because he remained loyal to the Government while the property of his neighbor, who, in addition to being an enemy to the Spanish cause, supplied the insurgents with the means of carrying on the war, and, consequently, remained unmolested by the torch of the revolutionists, is protected and does not aid in restoring, with the produce of his place, the fallen fortunes of those who remained loyal. There is a great deal of reason in these remarks, and if the embargoed estates of these sympathizers and aiders of the rebellion are (always providing the Spaniards are successful) to pay the damages and expenses of the war, the present Cuban generation will not derive much benefit from them.

PETITION TO THE CORTES.

To-day's Spanish mail steamer takes a very important document to Madrid in the shape of a petition signed by all the Spaniards (over 7,000) belonging to the Carlist, Jesuit and Isabel parties in Havana, and requesting the Cortes not to grant any liberties, privileges or self-governing laws to the Island of Porto Rico. The reasons for such a strange course are stated by the signers to be principally that the introduction of reforms into Porto Rico would weaken the cause of Spain in Cuba; that the Spaniards in Cuba are divided regarding their politics and the manner of enforcing them; that the inauguration of these reforms will produce a revolution in Porto Rico, which, even if suppressed immediately, will not efface the causes which produced it, or the ideas under which it was organized, the spark producing the flame always remaining. Also, that the enjoyment of these liberties and free speech will lessen the vigor and prestige of the pure Spanish element and debilitate the power of the authorities. Nothing ought to be done until Cuba is represented, and Porto Rico ought to be considered a province of Cuba. The intention of the Cortes to grant liberties and reforms to Porto Rico, it adds, has painfully astonished the petitioner. It is a question of decorum, of interest and elevated patriotism, to await the Cuban representatives in the Cortes.

QUASIMODO.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Staff and the Naval Administration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those of your readers interested in our navy and in the discussion now going on in regard to the great question of "naval staff rank," will find much information in the tabular statements here presented:

NAVY.

Commanding Line Officers of the Navy, with their Rank and Assimilated Rank with the Army—basis of Naval force, 10,000 men.

Naval rank.	Active list.	Retired list.	Total No.	Assimil'd rank in the army.
Admiral	1	..	1	General.
Vice-Admiral	1	..	1	Lieut.-General.
Rear-Admiral	10	18	28	Major-General.
Commodore	25	54	79	Brig.-General.
Captain	50	27	77	Colonel.
Commander	90	16	106	Lieut.-Colonel.
Lieut.-Comm'der	180	5	185	Major.
Total	[illegible]	120	477	

ARMY.

Commanding Line Officers of the Army, with their Rank and Assimilated Rank of the Navy—basis of Army force, 50,000 men.

Army rank.	Active list.	Retired list.	Total No.	Assimil'd rank in the navy.
General	1	..	1	Admiral.
Lieut.-General	1	..	1	Vice-Admiral.
Major-General	5	5	10	Rear-Admiral.
Brigadier-General	10	4	14	Commodore.
Colonel	60	29	89	Captain.
Lieut.-Colonel	60	13	73	Commander.
Major	90	27	117	Lieut.-Com'der
Total	227	78	305	

The above tables are compiled from the navy and army registers for the year 1869, and show the relative number of commanding officers, with their rank, in the two branches of the public service. For the purpose of comparison we have estimated, as a basis, the naval force at 10,000 men, and the army force at 50,000 men.

Now we will see what sort of a comparison it will prove to be. We find 50,000 men in the army commanded by one General, one Lieutenant-General, ten Major-Generals, fourteen Brigadier-Generals, eighty-nine Colonels, seventy-three Lieutenant-Colonels and 117 Majors; while in the navy, with a force of 10,000 men, we are greatly astonished that it takes one General, (Admiral), one Lieutenant-General, (Vice-Admiral,) twenty-eight Major-Generals, (Rear-Admirals,) seventy-nine Brigadier-Generals, (Commodores,) seventy-seven Colonels, (Captains,) 106 Lieutenant-Colonels, (Commanders,) and 185 Majors, (Lieutenant-Commanders,) to command it.

The total commanding officers in the army are 305—one officer in the army representing 164 26-61 men. The total number of commanding officers in the navy are 477, one commanding officer in the navy representing only 20 460-477 men. Of the 477 commanding officers in the navy 109 of them rank above or with Brigadier-General in the army. The army, with a force of 50,000 men, has twenty-six General officers. The navy, with a force of 10,000 men, has 109 General officers. This is in the proportion to the number of men employed of 21 19-26 General officers in the navy to one General officer in the army. Here are many facts as to where the money has been expended, that Congress should not fail to consider well when they are asked to pass the Naval Deficiency bill that will be presented to it by this economical naval administration which we now have.

Whatever legislation Congress may see fit to enact regarding the navy, it is to be hoped that they will keep the following tabular statement of facts before them.

The following table will show the proportion of each grade of officers to men in the two branches of the public service:

Navy Basis, 10,000 Men.

Navy Rank.	Corresponding Army Rank.	Ratio of Officers to Men in Navy.
Admiral	General	1 to 10,000
Vice-Admiral	Lieut.-General	1 to 10,000
Rear-Admiral	Major-General	1 to 357 1-7
Commodore	Brig.-General	1 to 126 [illegible]
Captain	Colonel	1 to 129
Commander	Lieut.-Colonel	1 to 94 [illegible]
Lieut.-Commander	Major	1 to 54 [illegible]

Army Basis, 50,000 Men.

Army Rank.	Corresponding Navy Rank.	Ratio of Officers to Men in Army.
General	Admiral	1 to 50,000
Lieut.-General	Vice-Admiral	1 to 50,000
Major-General	Rear-Admiral	1 to 5,000
Brigadier-General	Commodore	1 to 3,571 3-7
Colonel	Captain	1 to 561 [illegible]
Lieutenant-Colonel	Commander	1 to 684 [illegible]
Major	Lt.-Commander	1 to 427 41-117

Observe that there are but 193 vessels in the navy, including receiving ships, storeships, tugs, sloops, and a large number of unfinished vessels that have never been launched, and that there are 477 commanding officers. This gives 2 91-193 commanding officers for each vessel in the service. Observe also, in the army of 50,000 men there are but 305 officers, above and including the rank of Major, while in the navy of 10,000, (one-fifth the size of the army,) there are the large number of 477 officers above and including the rank of Major. In the army, a General officer represents 1,923 1-13 men; in the navy, a General officer represents but 91 81-109 men. Does Congress want any more arguments? For Heaven's sake decrease the numbers of the higher grades in the navy, or else increase the number of men. Do not let it be known to the world that an officer in the navy, ranking with General in the army, represents a command of 91 men, while the corresponding army General represents a command of 1,923 men.

Missionaries' and Clergymen's Salaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have long been of the opinion that the high moral tone of the TIMES, in every department, is deserving of the support of all good citizens, and beyond all praise. I do but speak the words of soberness and truth. God bless you for your noble leader in to-day's issue on "Missionaries' and Clergymen's Salaries." There is not a Church dignitary of high social position and influence in the land, there is not—as the writer believes—a Bishop of the Church, who has ever done a tithe of the good in behalf of the poor clergy that your article is calculated to do. The prominent clergy have too little regard for their less favored brethren in the missionary fields, who are at liberty to shift for themselves as best they can, which shifting not unfrequently amounts to absolute begging from door to door.

The *Country Parson* says in one of his articles—I think that one entitled "Concerning Success and Disappointment"—that "the conscious sense of pressing debt often lies like a dull, dead, leaden weight on the poor clergyman's heart."

All success to you in your noble advocacy in our behalf, and in your efforts to correct a sore evil under the sun. May you be able to "reform it altogether." A MISSIONARY.

MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

Steam Boilers and Explosions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The explosion of the "boiler flue" on board the *Parthenia*, recorded in your issue of yesterday, should awaken some inquiry into the propriety of continuing to apply to steam boilers the hydrostatic test, simply and on the ability to withstand successfully for a few minutes that test, to give a certificate that the boiler will safely bear a certain steam pressure.

The method is a legacy which has been handed down to us by the pioneers in steam engineering in this country, for whose practice in the days of low pressure and few boilers it sufficed; but the perpetuation of which, in the training of their apprentices, and the engrafting of it on the statutes of our various States, is working much destruction. The system is wrong in principle and practice, and is so acknowledged by the best educated engineers of this and other countries—in principle, because it is an abnormal test for a steam boiler in practice, because it is carried to a point fifty per cent. in excess of the steam pressure intended to be used, and is not accompanied by any examination of the condition of the boiler internal or external. It is well known that boilers are not always perfect in material or workmanship, and even when they can be said to be are constantly deteriorating from corrosion, incrustation, over heating, over pressure, and such like causes. Now, to add to these, an annual inquisition by the State Inspector, attenuating the fibres of the iron almost to crystallization, and not to take cognizance of the condition superinduced by any of the above causes, as is the practice, makes but a sham inspection.

Your reporter strikes the keynote when he says, "The boiler and its attachments are said to have been in a poor condition, although the former was subjected to a pressure of 100 pounds only a few days ago, and was thought to be safe." This is the reliance, you see, which is placed on this mockery, and life and property are sacrificed, and every one relieved from censure under the broad shield of an inspector's certificate. He further remarks, "This was the first trip—after repairs had been made—of the boat, and the explosion occurred while under a low pressure of steam," which is universally the case, for the poor old servant has complainingly borne its strains without the safeguard of intelligent and frequent inspections, until disease culminates in disaster and death, and generally not only to the boiler.

It is pleasing to note, though, that this worse than useless system is giving way. By legislative enactment in New-Jersey, Ohio, and some of the more Western States, the laws instituting this system have been repealed in toto, and in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, so modified as to restrict its application and place it under more intelligent control. Last Winter the Legislature of this State made some changes in the law, looking to improvement, and by your reports last week of proceedings at Albany, I observe the introduction of a bill for its further amendment. May we hope that it points in the direction of repeal and the substitution of some sound, practical plan, which shall accomplish the purpose intended to be served! Permit me to add that the 4,000 boilers in our own City are yearly subjected to the same visitation, and how it happens that we are not oftener shocked by repetitions of Hague and West Twenty-eighth streets disasters the patience and long suffering of neglected boiler sheets alone can answer.

ENGINEER.

Abuse of the Franking Privilege.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To defeat the iniquitous "franking privilege," it behooves every citizen to add his testimony to its abuse, where it can be done honestly. A friend of mine had a curiosity to see a certain Congressional document, and to this end requested the member from his district, in the Hudson Valley, to send him a copy. What was his astonishment, upon receiving through the Post Office five large quarto volumes, filled with every imaginable kind of statistical and historical rubbish, which to him, or any one else, was not worth the paper they were wrapped up in. They were so bulky and heavy that a stout man could not take them all from the Post Office at once, but went a second time for the balance. Utterly valueless to him, and nearly so to every one else, they were a sort of "elephant," while the owner did not know what to do with them, and he handed them over to a village association, from whence they have probably gone to the paper mill. Last year the Secretary of an agricultural society in the same town received a number of small valuable packages of flower seeds from the Agricultural Department at Washington in answer to an application. But his astonishment was great the subsequent week on receiving through the Post Office a dozen large packages of corn, in all more than a peck, weighing probably twenty or thirty pounds. They had a certain value, but in no such proportion as the sacrifice the Government was called to make in loading down the United States mail bags with such veritable trash. Those who sent the documents and packages merely exercised the right of the franking privilege; but these instances only show how grossly it is abused, and that it should be abolished. W. A.

CURRENT NOTES.

Charleston, S. C., built its new theatre in forty days.

Every day a dove visits a fruit stand in Boston, lights upon the shoulder of one of the attendants, and is fed and petted.

Ex-Chief Justice THOMAS RUFFIN, of North Carolina, died on Friday night last, at his residence in Hillsboro.

Boston received a cable dispatch on Tuesday, announcing that the BARING BROTHERS will put the new city loan on the market at 97.

CHARLES DAVIS, of Beverly, Mass., whose death was announced on Monday, left nearly $15,000 to benevolent and religious organizations in that city and Salem.

Prince ARTHUR is to leave Montreal for Washington, this afternoon, in a drawing-room car richly furnished.

There are 108 students in the Rochester University, and the institution is in a flourishing condition.

St. John, N. B., and Quebec complain of the decline of wooden shipbuilding, and represent it as a result of confederation.

The Philadelphia Mercantile Library now contains over 30,000 volumes. Last year 4,364 were added to it. The average issue per day during the year was 181.

The Republicans of Middletown, Conn., saw fit to run four separate tickets at the city election on Monday. Result: A Democratic Mayor and a Democratic City Council.

The man who discovered that Paducah is a corruption of PAT DUGAN, the name of its first settler, has just ascertained that Dictator is short for Richard Potato.

The Connecticut Democracy seem to be coming to the conclusion that they must after all run Governor ENGLISH for the Gubernatorial office again this year.

Kansas has on the walls of its new Capitol pictures which cost $25 each, and is very much pleased, on being assured by good judges, that some of them are equal to some in Washington which cost from $500 to $1,000. Think of it!

A. HOWARD CHEWITT, who had been on trial for five days in Huntingdon, Penn., on the charge of murder, fainted on Saturday when the jury pronounced him not guilty, and his brother fainted also.

The nervous people of Portland, Me., having been told that the *Miantonomoh's* guns have not been fired for four years, are apprehensive that some damage will be done when they are discharged.

The merchants of Baltimore have petitioned the Maryland Legislature for a change in the management of the iceboat *Chesapeake*, which must be very desirable in the present state of the weather.

Philadelphia organized its Citizens' Association for the improvement of the streets and roads, on Tuesday. Complaints were made at the meeting that it is now almost impossible for citizens to drive out without danger to life and injury to both horse and carriage.

Some gentlemen from Columbia, S. C., while on a hunting expedition last Friday in the swamps of the forks of Congaree and Wateree Rivers, captured an alligator seventeen feet in length and weighing 650 pounds. He broke a colored boy's leg before he was secured.

A cross-eyed young man and a young woman similarly afflicted, went to an oculist in Elmira on Monday and had their eyes made straight. They intend to be married next week, and don't intend that even their eyes shall be crossed in their love.

A Trenton paper reports that an aged couple who celebrated their golden wedding in that city recently, are childless, but "this deficiency was supplied by gifts from a number of the guests." We hope the guests were not too generous, unless the recipients desire to supply a home for other people's children.

A clergyman lectured in a Canadian town on Tuesday night on the subject, "Go it while you're young," and mentioned Demosthenes, Milton, Knox, Arkwright, Watt, Stevenson, Peabody, Sir Colin Campbell, (Lord Clyde,) as examples of men who "went it" while they were young in a good sense.

A youthful clergyman, addressing a Sunday School, in Springfield, Ohio, last Sunday, said there were two ways to spell lie—l-i-e, lie, was one way, and l-i-g-h, lie, was the other way; when a little boy in a back seat piped out in a shrill voice, "That's a fib," much to the discomfiture of the youthful clergyman.

A young man who was sued for breach of promise in Birmingham, Penn., on Saturday, said in justification that the would-be bride was a Methodist, while he was a Lutheran. Equal to the emergency, the young lady announced her willingness to renounce her Methodism and attend the Lutheran Church, and he then being nothing loth, the two hearts now beat as one.

Monroe, Mich., has had its case of breach of promise to marry, the fair plaintiff of twenty suing a youth of 20, who promised to marry her if she would buy him a suit of clothes. The suit had the desired effect, and they were married by the Justice before whom the case was brought, the bride excusing her importunity by saying she wanted some one to saw her wood.

Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, of Philadelphia, has prepared for the *North American* of that city a long paper upon the *American Farmer's* markets at home and abroad, in which incidentally he says, that "It is across the climates, not along them—it is with a difference of conditions, races, capabilities and of genius that trade must be permanently and profitably established."

Mrs. MARGARET ELIZABETH MCNULTY, who married at Kankakee, Ill., at the age of 12, now wants a divorce, having learned that her husband, who represented that he was a rich man, and would keep her in style if she married him, upon a fine farm which he owned, and where, he explained, she would never have to work as she would if she stayed at home with her mamma, was in fact simply a day laborer.

A Boston paper reports that when the Louisiana bill was before the Senate, SUMNER urged BUCKALEW to speak against it, and finally told him that if he would write a speech he would deliver it; that BUCKALEW sat up all night and wrote the speech, SUMNER delivered it, and HAMLIN, passing BUCKALEW'S seat at the time, remarked in a whisper that "SUMNER was talking sense for once in his life."

The Washington *Star* complains that the wretched old jail "blights" the centre of the city, that the old market sheds "disgrace" Pennsylvania-avenue, and that fossil laws received as a legacy from Maryland remain an "incubus" upon the national capital. The *Star* clamors for a territorial government for the District.

General ROBERT E. LEE believes that regular and constant labor in Virginia can be secured only by the introduction of a respectable class of laborers from Europe, saying that, although a temporary benefit might be derived from importation of Chinese and Japanese, he fears it would result in eventual injury to the country and her institutions. Very good; but there was a time when ROBERT E. LEE was not so particular about injury to the country and her institutions.

Speaking of the vote on the Fifteenth Amendment in the Rhode Island House of Representatives, the Providence *Journal* says: "Two or three Democrats voted for the resolution, and two or three Republicans voted against it. In the course of the debate preceding the vote the measure was supported by some gentlemen because it involved a change in the State Constitution, and by others because, in their estimation, it not involve such change. There was, however, no serious opposition to the ratification. Senator SPRAGUE, who was strongly opposed to the ratification when the Assembly met at Newport, was in town yesterday; but, it is understood, offered no further opposition to the measure. This action of the Legislature will be approved by all the Republicans of Rhode Island who share the impression that the proposed amendment is not inconsistent with the present Constitution of the State."

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chimney Nuisances to be Abated—Prosecution of Physicians for Failure to Report Smallpox Cases—Smallpox at Hunter's Point—Regulation of Gas Manufacture.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, Police Commissioner HENRY SMITH being in the chair. Fifty-six cases of violations of the Tenement-house law were reported, and the Attorney was ordered to commence suits to enforce the law. Permits to occupy a number of basements as dwellings were granted upon the recommendation of the Sanitary Superintendent. A number of orders to abate nuisances were made, and the execution of several other orders of like character were deferred until April. A report was made by the counsel, Mr. EATON, in reference to nuisances created by a number of manufactories in King-street, caused by the chimneys being too low, and upon his recommendation a resolution was adopted inviting the parties in interest to appear on Wednesday next to show cause why an ordinance should not be adopted requiring an elevation of the chimneys. Amongst the communications was an anonymous one, transmitted from the *World* office, setting forth that the ladies' room at the Houston-street Ferry is in so foul a condition as to be a nuisance. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The smallpox question first came before the Board in the shape of a report from Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS, showing that Drs. WAGNER, GEO. M. TAYLOR, No. 60 West Thirty-eighth-street, and Dr. HIRTER, No. 282 Broome-street, had failed to report cases of smallpox occurring in their practice to the Board, as required by law. Dr. HARRIS expressed his opinion that the present is not a time to accept apologies from physicians for failures to comply with the law, and upon motion the Board referred the matter to the Attorney to prosecute.

Dr. SWINBURNE next brought up smallpox as a question of privilege, and desired to know whether papers on the subject belonged to the Board or its officers. In the discussion that ensued it appeared that certain papers which Dr. SWINBURNE claimed, and which had accompanied Dr. HARRIS' report on the origin of smallpox, had been retained by that officer, and were not to be found in the Secretary's office. The matter was referred to a special Committee, consisting of Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE and HENRY SMITH.

Dr. SWINBURNE next dragged to the front his old quarrel with the Sanitary Committee, as to whether smallpox has been introduced into the City by immigrants. He offered a resolution that a Committee of three, other than the Sanitary Committee, be appointed to inquire whether there is any evidence that smallpox was brought into this City by immigrants during the last two months of 1869 and the beginning of 1870. After some little debate the resolution was defeated by the following vote: Ayes—Lincoln and Swinburne. Nays—Bosworth, Crane, Manierre, Henry Smith, Stephen Smith and Stone.

Dr. HARRIS also transmitted a report from Sanitary Inspector CARPENTER with regard to smallpox at Hunter's Point. A poor woman living in Perry-street had attended a sister at the Smallpox Hospital, and brought the disease home to her children, and one of them had died. Another woman in the same neighborhood is dangerously ill with the same infection. The resident physicians state that they have known no other cases, and the report that the principal of a public school had resigned on account of the prevalence of the disease, was stated to be without foundation; small pay, and not smallpox, having occasioned his resignation. Every effort has been made at Hunter's Point to prevent the spread of the disease with complete success.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Counsel and Sanitary Committee to draft an ordinance regulating the manufacture of illuminating gas in New-York and Brooklyn. It was announced that the Metropolitan Gaslight Company had abandoned all efforts to introduce new processes so as to abate the nuisances from their works. The proceedings against the Company have been suspended for some time past, but it was ordered that the case be again brought up on Wednesday next.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Penny-a-Liners—Appointment of Standing Committees.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. LARREMORE in the chair.

A communication was received from Mr. J. W. GERARD, in which he spoke of the manner in which comments are made by the Press of this City on the management of the public schools. These comments, he said, are generally made by "ignorant penny-a-liners," and are consequently unworthy of notice.

A resolution was adopted appointing Mr. JOHN DAVENPORT, Deputy Clerk of the Board, to act for the Chief Clerk during his absence.

Mr. WOOD made an unsuccessful effort to have the number of warrants printed reduced to 500 copies.

A resolution was adopted continuing the Committee on Vagrant Children.

The following Standing Committees were then appointed, after which the Board adjourned:

Finance Committee—Commissioners Bell, Wood, Murphy, Brennan and Lewis.

On Teachers—Commissioners Gross, Sands and Lewis.

On Buildings, Repairs and Furniture—Commissioners Ingersoll, Murphy and Bell.

On Supplies—Commissioners Brennan, Murphy and Lewis.

Auditing Committee—Commissioners Lewis, Sands, Ingersoll, Sherwood and Smyth.

On Course of Study, School Books and Hygienics—Commissioners Gross, Sherwood and Brennan.

On Sites and New Schools—Commissioners Smyth, Sands and Lewis.

On Normal, Evening and Colored Schools—Commissioners Bell, Duryea, Smyth, Gross and Wood.

On By-Laws, Printing, Elections and Qualifications—Commissioners Smyth, Duryea and Ingersoll.

A Conspiracy Against the Dutch—A Cargo of Bitters Sent to Antwerp.

Our friends of the City of Brotherly Love have been playing a very shabby trick upon the merchants of Antwerp. The steamer *Alpha* was laden at Philadelphia with what purported to be a comparatively harmless cargo of petroleum, but what, to the amazement of the sturdy Hollanders, turned out to be hogsheads filled with a compound more explosive than New-York kerosene—in fact, a flood of bitters had been let loose upon the unoffending City of Antwerp. It is claimed by the sober citizens of Philadelphia that it was all a mistake, but we are inclined to believe that a dire conspiracy has been set on foot to purge the whole Dutch nation by force.

Police Trials—Two Singular Cases.

Commissioner BRENNAN sat yesterday to investigate charges against derelict policemen, and to his great astonishment there were but three cases upon the calendar. The most important of these was that of GEORGE W. WINTERS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was charged with being off post in a liquor saloon. The charge was founded on a statement made by Patrolman LEE, of the same precinct, when upon trial last week for being in the same saloon, that WINTERS had called him in. The latter yesterday, however, produced the barkeeper, who testified that he had called in WINTERS to put out a drunken woman, and WINTERS testified that upon going in he found LEE in there, and, thinking one officer enough to manage the woman, turned upon his heel and left. The barkeeper furthermore swore that LEE and the woman drank together after WINTERS went out, the woman taking Bourbon, and in answer to a question as to what LEE drank, answered, "Oh, he always takes 'straight,'" whereupon it appeared that LEE is a regular customer, and something worse. This turn of the matter was enough to exculpate WINTERS and put LEE in a somewhat uncomfortable position, but as the latter claimed to have important witnesses in his favor, the case was adjourned to give him an opportunity to produce them.

It also transpired yesterday that on the previous day there had been a somewhat singular case tried before Commissioner MANIERRE in his private room. Some weeks ago one LIDA TAYLOR made a complaint that Patrolman FRANK E. LANE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while she was going home through Sixth-avenue, had rudely raised her veil saying he would see who she was, and had then arrested her. When the case was first set down for trial the woman sent a note to Commissioner BRENNAN saying she could not appear on account of sickness, and the case was postponed to await her convenience. Meantime she preferred another complaint that she had been obliged to leave the house where she had lived because LANE had told the proprietor that she was a disreputable woman. Accordingly, yesterday morning, these two cases were investigated privately by Commissioner MANIERRE. The woman, it appeared, was in the streets alone at about 1 o'clock in the morning, for which she had a plausible excuse. LANE claimed that he had not raised her veil, and that he had arrested her only after she had acted in a very disorderly manner and had refused to go home after he had advised her to do so. As to the second charge, he denied that he ever told the proprietor of the house that she was a disreputable character, and the case was thereupon adjourned until Saturday morning to allow LIDA to produce this individual.

THE WHISKY TRADE.

Liabilities of Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Others for Entries in their Books—Statement by District-Attorney Pierrepont.

We published a statement in yesterday's TIMES denying the truth of statements contained in an article in one of the morning papers of Tuesday last, relating to the liability of wholesale liquor dealers, rectifiers and compounders of liquors, to be punished by fine and imprisonment for not personally making the entries in their books that they are required by law to keep.

In reference to the same matter, District-Attorney PIERREPONT has made the following statement, giving the facts:

Statements having been published concerning a recent ruling of Judge BLATCHFORD, in a suit for forfeiture of certain spirits and liquors belonging to ARMOUR O'NEIL, in some respects incorrect and in others calculated to convey erroneous impressions of the actual nature of the decision, it may be of interest to those concerned to learn the facts in that case. It was charged and proved that a number of empty barrels were found on the premises of O'NEIL, having upon them the revenue stamps required by law to be on packages of distilled spirits; that the contents of said barrels had been emptied therefrom on said premises, and that said stamps had not been defaced or obliterated at the time of emptying the barrels as required by the forty-second section of the Internal Revenue act of July 20, 1868. For such offence, it is provided by said section that the empty barrels be forfeited and the offender be deemed guilty of a felony and subject to fine and imprisonment. It was also charged and proved, as another and distinct offence, that five barrels of spirits had been bought and received on his premises by O'NEIL, which had not been entered in the book which, as a wholesale liquor dealer, he was required to keep in a certain manner prescribed by the forty-fifth section of said act. For such an offence the only penalty provided by the said forty-fifth section is by fine and imprisonment on conviction, or a personal penalty of $500. The suit in question was not against O'NEIL personally, but was solely for the forfeiture of the property found on his premises. Besides the empty barrels before mentioned, his entire stock of spirits and wines had been seized, and were claimed to be forfeited by reason of each of the said offences; but neither the said forty-third nor the said forty-fifth section declares such forfeiture, and this result, it was insisted by the United States Attorney, was in consequence of the provisions of the ninety-sixth section of said act, the effect of which, as he claimed, was to subject O'NEIL, as a wholesale dealer in liquors, to the forfeiture of all distilled spirits or liquors owned by him, for any knowing and willful omission, neglect or refusal to do, or cause to be done, any of the things required by law in the carrying on or conducting of his business. It was urged that O'NEIL had knowingly and willfully omitted to do the things required of him by the said forty-third and forty-fifth sections; and that the intent of Congress was to attach this general forfeiture of all his spirits and liquors for these offences, though a certain specific penalty had been denounced in each of those sections for the offences therein described. The counsel for O'NEIL, of course, strenuously opposed the construction of said ninety-sixth section, and the contest upon this point was the principal, and, in fact, the only important feature of the case. It was argued at length on both sides, and, after due consideration, the Court decided and charged the jury that the construction of said section ninety-six was such a one as had been claimed on the part of the Government. During the trial it had been shown in evidence on the part of O'NEIL, and as in the nature of a defence to a charge, that he had not entered the five barrels of spirits on his book, (which fact was not denied,) that he had never kept the book or made the entries in it, but had delegated that duty to a clerk under general instructions. Upon this incidental point in the case the learned Judge touched in his charge, and instructed the jury, in substance, that the language of the act did not imply an intent to impose on the wholesale liquor dealer a personal obligation and responsibility for the due keeping of his book, which could not be evaded or transferred by any voluntary act, so as to relieve him from the consequences of a failure to comply with the requirements of the statute. The United States Attorney subsequently received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a letter congratulating him upon the subject of a decision affording such increased safeguards to the due observance and enforcement of the Internal Revenue law, but received no instructions whatever respecting the commencement of proceedings against any class of dealers, by reason of the allusion of the Court to the construction of the said forty-fifth section.

It will be seen by the above that the parties spoken of in the article referred to above do not incur any liability for not making a *personal* entry, but are simply responsible for the correctness of such entry if made by another.

THE STANTON FUND.

The Entire Amount Raised—Contributions in This and Other Cities.

The fund of $100,000 for the benefit of the family of the great War Secretary is already filled up, more than one-half the amount having been raised in this City.

The Union League Club Committee, of which Mr. A. T. STEWART is Chairman, have obtained subscriptions to the amount of $56,000. The following are some of the leading names on their list:

Moses Taylor	$1,000	Jay Cooke & Co.	$1,000
Wm. E. Dodge	1,000	Edward Minturn	1,000
Morton, Bliss & Co.	1,000	John Steward	1,000
W. B. Vermilye	1,000	John C. Green	1,000
Chas. H. Russell	1,000	Amos R. Eno	1,000
Marshall O. Roberts	1,000	E. W. Morgan & Co.	1,000
M. H. Grinnell	1,000	Edwards Pierrepont	1,000
Joseph Seligman	1,000	Wm. B. Astor	1,000
John J. Astor	1,000	Geo. F. Tallman	1,000
James H. Banker	1,000	A. C. Kingsland	500
Wm. Walter Phelps	1,000	Peter Hayden	500
Adams Express Co.	1,000	S. B. Chittenden	500
E. S. Sanford	1,000	H. B. Claflin	500
James Lenox	1,000	Isaac Sherman	250
Isaac Bell	1,000	Peter Townsend	250
Total			$56,000

Collector GRINNELL, who represents a Committee formed in Washington with Justice SWAYNE at its head, has obtained the following subscriptions in this City:

A. T. Stewart	$5,000	John D. Wolf	$1,000
Wm. R. Stewart	1,000	J. B. & W. W. Cornell	1,000
Judge Hilton	1,000	Henry Clews	1,000

Sixteen thousand dollars have been raised in Boston, $25,000 in Philadelphia, and $12,000 in Washington, making up more than the full amount of $100,000.

THE SICK POOR.

New Building for the Northwestern Dispensary—Something of the Work of the Past.

The completion of the new building for this dispensary, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, adds one more to the public charities of New-York, for which the City is now celebrated. This institution was chartered some seventeen years ago, and until its removal, on the 1st of November, has carried on its operations at No. 511 Eighth-avenue, but the accommodations proving inadequate it was determined to erect a new building, and a lot was accordingly purchased for that purpose two years ago on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Broadway. The location was not exactly what was wanted and the project was deferred. A year ago the present site was secured, and by the rise in the price of the lot previously purchased, besides some little aid from the State and City, but mainly by private donations, the building now occupied by the Dispensary was erected, at a cost of nearly $60,000. The new building is of brick, faced with stone, four stories in height, and admirably designed for its purpose. The first story is divided into two handsome stores and the upper is devoted to a large public hall. The latter is already leased to the Broadway Tabernacle Church for a Sunday School and other purposes, and the rents received from this hall and the stores beneath will aid considerably in the support of the institution. The Dispensary proper is divided into reception rooms for patients, operating and consultation rooms for the various classes of disease, apothecary shop, office and room for the house physician and a room for the Board of Managers. Everything has been done which skill could suggest to add to the convenience of the institution and to make it a model of its kind for the use for which it was erected. The Dispensary is under the direct charge of a Board of Managers, twenty-five in number, elected annually, of which Mr. AMOS MAYNARD LYON is now President. The house physician is Dr. PETER F. CLARK, who has long been connected with the Charity Fire District. Physicians are also attached to the institution, and these with the house physician receive compensation for their services, but there are a number of other physicians who give advice and meet in consultation free. All the income which can be depended on is $1,000 from the City and $600 from the State. The remaining funds necessary to carry on the operations are raised entirely by private effort and from charitable donations. Some idea of the work done and good accomplished can be seen by referring to the last annual report, which shows that in 1868, with its then limited accommodations, 10,824 poor patients were treated, and 17,000 prescriptions put up and dispensed. The Dispensary, although occupied Nov. 1, is to be publicly opened this evening. The annual election for the officers of the Board of Managers for the ensuing year will take place, and a report will be made of the position, financial and otherwise, and the operations of the institution for the past year.

THE BANKERS' TAX.

Settling with the Government—Nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars Paid to the District-Attorney as Penalties—Prospect of a Test Suit—Another List of Names.

United States District-Attorney PIERREPONT has just been placed in possession of a check for $49,400, representing the total amounts which were recently imposed on about 130 bankers and banking firms in Wall-street and vicinity as penalties for not paying tax on all the moneys used by them in business. The check will be deposited with the Registry in the United States Circuit Court as soon as the legal forms in each case or suit are completed. The penalties range from $200 to $400 in the several cases. As soon as the penalties are collected the bankers propose bringing a test suit in Court, through their counsel, Mr. JOHN E. BURRILL, for the purpose of obtaining a judicial interpretation of the particular section of the Internal Revenue laws by which they are now assessed. If a decision is granted in their favor it will enable them to escape being assessed on the moneys used by them in stock transactions. Besides the number mentioned, it is understood that over one hundred new cases are now awaiting settlement. The following are the names of the bankers and banking firms who have paid penalties which were not included in the list of Saturday last:

Copson & Strong, Jamel & Son, Gernsheel, Norris & Co., Ketchum, Phelps & Belknap, Wainwright & Shaw, U. T. Terrence, Bogart & White, Geo. F. Herbert, Freeman, Petty & Bend, Baldwin & Weeks, Stone, Nichols & Co., H. Kennedy & Co., Black & Palmer, Whittemore, Coleman & Benedict, North, Naquet & Culvere, Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co., Christman, Cushman & Hurlburt, De Jonge & Co., Chase, McClure & Co., Garlichs & Simons, S. R. Jacobs, Mains & Hogan, R. L. [illegible], H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, George H. Bend, Warner, Kidder & Co., T. W. Quick, Freedman & Solomon, Manning & De Forrest, Saxton & Bogue, W. C. Weed, John Warren & Son, Hedding, Winchester & Co., Jacquelly & De Jonge, Hager & Tompkins, Davison & Jones, Commelin & Tillinghast, Henry F. Verhoren & Co., Oddie & Co., L. M. Hoffman & Co., Fitzhugh & Jenkins, Connor & Co., Dyonda, Springer & Co., Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., Edward Sweet & Co., George B. Clark & Co., Watson & Redmond, Greenan & Ross, J. W. Cunningham & Bro., Ludlow, Pullen & Co., C. A. Lawrence, Jas. J. Hoyt, Robert Bells, E. G. Crane & Co., Samuel S. Sands & Co., J. K. Gracie & Haight, B. L. Smyth, Horton & Dubois, Carpenter & Richards, Eggleston & Smith, Frank C. Mason, T. C. Jung & Son, Chase & Higginson, A. W. Sheppard, Rollins & Co., Jacob Little & Co., W. M. Brandeis & Co., Cole & Bolles, Work, Davis & Barton, Wood & Beck, C. H. Harris, Stewart & Matheson, Suydam & Vincent, Reuben, Manly & Co., Musgrave & Co., W. & J. O'Brien, D. Groesbeck & Co., Duke Bros., Kissam & Co., Joseph Mair, Oppenheim Bros., John Ten Broeck, J. Howard Wainwright, B. Hall & Young, S. B. Mills, M. O. Reed, M. L. B. Martin.

REVENUE DELINQUENTS.

Names of Persons Who Have Been Assessed in the Thirty-second District, and Who Have Omitted to Settle.

Warrants were recently issued in the United States Commissioner's Office, on application of Collector BAILEY, against several lawyers, liquor Dealers and others, doing business in the Thirty-second Revenue District, charged with being remiss in paying assessments. The following are the names and occupations of the delinquents, together with the amounts imposed on them:

John Bassett, lawyer, No. 5 Nassau-street, $12 60; John Dos Passos, lawyer, No. 54 Pine-street, $12 60; George W. Docking, lawyer, No. 42 Pine-street, $12 60; D. H. Hanahan, lawyer, No. 34 Wall-street, $15 15; D. T. Taggard, lawyer, No. 10 Wall-street, $11 65; Philip Jordan, lawyer, No. 62 Cedar-street, $12 60; M. McMahon, lawyer, No. 133 Broadway, $12 60; James Morgan, lawyer, No. 14 Wall-street, $15 15; C. W. Nelson, lawyer, No. 6 Pine-street, $12 60; J. J. Ross, retail liquor dealer and restaurant keeper, No. 80 Cedar-street, $40 25; E. Burke, butcher, No. 114 Morris-street, $12 60; M. Moriarty, retail dealer, No. 28 Washington-street, $12 60; M. Murphy, retail dealer, No. 28 Washington-street, $18 15; P. Wall, retail liquor dealer, No. 81 Washington-street, $40 32; Dr. W. Porter, lawyer, No. 62 Broadway, $12 60; L. J. Lanning, lawyer, No. 5 Wall-street, $12 60; R. Murray, wholesale dealer, No. 82 Cedar-street, $37; R. A. Young, real estate agent, No. 24 Wall-street, $12 60; John Collins, retail dealer, No. 21 Bridge-street, $12 60; Corville Lynch, commercial broker, No. 26 Water-street, $29 70; G. F. Wellman, wholesale liquor dealer, No. 132 Pearl-street, $112 50; Charles Conner, tobacco dealer and retail liquor dealer, $24 30; Geo. F. Steinbrener, lawyer, No. 104 Nassau-street, $15 60; John Green, manufacturer, No. 14 Fulton-street, $12 60; H. Mouquin, retail liquor dealer, No. 31 Nassau-street, $20 25; John F. Nagle, lawyer, No. 111 Nassau-street, $12 50; Wm. Varley, ("Reddy the Blacksmith") retail liquor dealer and proprietor of a billiard table, $39 70; Wm. P. Wall, retail liquor and tobacco dealer, No. 92 James-street, $31 45; T. W. Ellesberger, retail liquor dealer, No. 65 James-street, $39 25; James Hood, manufacturer, No. 29 Gold-street, $12 60; Thomas D. Churchill, retail liquor and tobacco dealer, $128 13.

AN OLD CASE REVIVED.

The Death of Mrs. Mary Anne Dorr Clarke Not a Violent One—Action of the Coroner.

On the 14th of October, 1869, the remains of Mrs. MARY ANN DORR CLARKE were exhumed in Greenwood Cemetery, at the suggestion of the Board of Health, and removed to the Morgue. The reason for this step was found in the fact that on the 8d of October, 1869, HARRIET D. RITTER, of this City, had appeared before FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, a notary public, and made oath that she was the sister of MARY A. CLARKE who died on the 21st day of May, 1869. That said MARY A. CLARKE died suddenly; and as the deponent believed, from poison administered by the hands of some of her attendants. That the circumstances under which said MARY A. Clarke" died were very suspicious, and required investigation at the hands of the proper authorities, and if such an investigation was had the mystery attending the death of said MARY A. CLARKE would be cleared up.

It was understood at that time that the deceased woman, who is styled MARY A. CLARKE by HARRIET D. RITTER, her sister, left an estate valued at over $30,000, and the family became embroiled over the division of the same, the persons described as "attendants" being understood to be relatives of Mrs. CLARKE.

When the remains were removed to the Morgue, ALPHONSO DOW, of No. 70 West Fifty-fifth-street, appeared before the Coroner and testified that he was a brother of the deceased, who he styled MARY ANNE DOW CLARKE, and fully identified the remains of his deceased sister.

No other evidence was taken by the Coroner at the time, it being necessary first to ascertain if deceased had really died from poison. With this end in view a jury was impaneled, as follows: JOHN O'BRIEN, of Bellevue Hospital; PETER MCDONALD, of Bellevue Hospital; D. H. WANDELL, of No. 104 Third-avenue; THOMAS BANNON, of Bellevue Hospital; JAMES HOMBER, of No. 213 East Nineteenth-street; DONALD O'BRIEN, of Bellevue Hospital.

The remains were then subjected to a *post-mortem* examination, and the internal organs removed, being subsequently handed over to Professor H. ENDEMAN, a chemist to the Board of Health, for analysis. Nothing more was heard of the case until yesterday, when the chemist made the following brief report regarding the result of his analytical investigation:

To the Coroners of the City and County of New-York:

Mrs. ANN DORR CLARKE, who died suddenly at No. 241 West Fifty-first-street, on the 22d day of May, 1869, was disinterred during the month of October, and the following parts trusted into my hands for chemical examination:

1. The stomach, the intestines. 2. The liver, kidneys and spleen. The stomach and intestines were empty, but the mucous membranes of the lower part of the stomach and the small intestines were covered with blood. These parts, as well as liver and kidneys, were tolerably well preserved, while the spleen was in an advanced state of decomposition. The examination from vegetable narcotics gave no positive results. The examination for metallic poisons resulted in the detection of traces of copper, not sufficient to cause death. The copper was found only in the stomach and intestines, while the liver and kidneys were free from it.

This would seem to establish the fact that Mrs. CLARKE was not poisoned. The most singular fact attending the case is the multiplicity of names under which the deceased is styled by the witnesses. Last Fall, when the Coroner first assumed control of the investigation, the attending physicians of Mrs. CLARKE published a card in the papers disclaiming the theory of death by poison.

Coroner FLYNN proposes to reassemble his jury and close the proceedings by a verdict in accordance with the facts adduced.

Our Shipping Interests—Another Memorial to Congress.

The following petition has just been laid before the Shipowners' and Captains' and Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of New-York for signatures. It has been drawn up by members of the Philadelphia Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

GENTLEMEN: Your memorialists, the undersigned ship builders, ship carpenters, merchants, captains and owners of vessels and citizens of the different States owning or engaged in the building and sailing of American ships and vessels in and from and to the different ports of the United States, respectfully represent, that in view of the alarming decrease in the number of American vessels in the last few years, which we believe is owing in part to the great losses during the late war, in part to local legislation—such as Port Wardens', Harbor Masters' and Port Collectors' fees, pilotage, where no service is rendered, City taxes, &c., and in great measure to the heavy national taxes imposed upon the materials used in the building of vessels and in their repair and outfit; and in calling your attention to the fact, that by reason thereof the shipowners and outfitters of other countries are enabled to construct for, build and furnish ships at a much lower figure than we can, and have much greater facilities and advantages than those enjoyed by the mechanics of this country, therefore your petitioners would respectfully ask:

First—The passage of a general law regulating the taxes upon and fixing equal protection and taxation upon vessels of the several States. Second—For an act of Congress allowing a drawback of the duty upon all materials used in and about the construction of ships and vessels, and their outfit and repair. Third—For the establishment of Government storehouses, at which vessels may obtain stores free of all duties. Fourth—For the repeal of the annual tonnage tax of thirty cents per ton. And your petitioners pray the intervention of Congress to protect all engaged in navigation from all illegal, unnecessary or onerous exactions of pilots, port wardens, harbor masters and port collectors by the passage of such an act as will prohibit the passage of any and all laws levying duties or taxes on vessels arriving at or departing from the different ports of the United States, which duties are very onerous at the present time.

And as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

Superintendent Rucker's Reply to the Strikers—A General Movement to be Attempted.

The delegation which met FISK on Tuesday evening, waited upon General Superintendent RUCKER, to whom they had been referred yesterday morning. RUCKER held views coinciding with those held by FISK. The matter had, he said, been settled on Wednesday last, when the men were paid off and discharged. His business was now to act in accordance with that policy and employ new hands. The Company would fight itself into the grave rather than accede to the demands of the men. He would let the employes know that they must be servants and not masters of the Company. He might have some difficulty in hiring new men, but he would pay $5 a day for their labor before he would reëmploy those engaged in this strike.

When the delegation returned to Jersey City and reported the result of their interview, speeches were delivered by delegates from various places, expressive of a determination not to give up the contest.

The Committee to whom the management of the negotiations with the Company has been intrusted, started last evening to make arrangements for a general strike. They will stop at Binghamton, Port Jervis, Susquehanna and Buffalo, and endeavor to induce the men employed at those places to discontinue work, with what measure of success to-morrow will decide.

The Stolen Bonds.

The $15,000 worth of bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, which were stolen from LANG & CO., of Cliff-street, were obtained on the certified check of a broker. No further particulars of the robbery have been obtained, but the "operators" are believed to be the same who obtained a similar amount from KISSAM & CO., a short time ago, by like sharp practice.

New-York Liberal Club.

The fourteenth weekly meeting of this Club was held at No. 12 Third-avenue, last evening, and was largely attended by gentlemen interested in the subjects discussed. Mr. WHEELER, the President, in the chair. Mr. MORAN continued his essay on "Darwinianism," and spoke of its adoption by HERBERT SPENCER. The gentleman opposed this theory very earnestly. Several gentlemen participated in the discussion with more or less eloquence and skill. Professor VANDERWEYDE replied to Mr. MORAN at some length. Mr. WAKEMAN also took part in the discussion. After an interesting meeting the Club adjourned until next week, at the same time and place.

Shooting a Police Officer.

JAMES HASKELL was brought before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with shooting Police Officer WILLIAM SUTTON. On the night of the 2d inst., while Officer SUTTON was conducting a man to the Station House, the prisoner came up and shot him in the neck. SUTTON has up to the present time been dangerously ill, and was unable to appear at Court. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Chess Match by Telegraph.

A correspondence between the chess clubs of Brooklyn and Baltimore has led to the acceptance of a proposal by the former to play a match game by telegraph. Arrangements are about to be made with the telegraph company to obtain the use of their line.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated.

Nos.		Nos.	
101	Harden vs. Boyce.	116	Parker, Jr., vs. Brett.
104	Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Fowler.	117	Bernstein vs. Demmler.
105	Fraser vs. Freeman.	264	Platt vs. Lippman.
106	Ackerman vs. Ackerman.	119	Platt, receiver, &c., vs. Crawford.
107	Bartlett vs. Chase.	120	Same vs. Same.
109	Gilman vs. Gilman, executor.	121	Same vs. Spinola.
110	Gilman vs. Gilman, executor.	122	Same vs. Crawford.
		123	Same vs. Same.
		124	Same vs. Same.
111	Baker vs. Byrne.	125	Same vs. Same.
112	Ballen vs. Byrne.	126	Same vs. Same.
113	Continental National Bank vs. National Bank of the Commonwealth.	127	Kirby vs. McFarland.
		128	Fraser, &c., vs. Freeman.
114	Giro vs. Halstead.	129	Densbee, executor, vs. Goldbacher.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
22	Gots vs. Frank.	175	Bank of Metropolis vs. Bonney.
33	Cleveland vs. Miller.	182	Crandall vs. Wolf.
66	Stoker vs. Parker.	186	Wilbur vs. Baldwin.
67	Sampson vs. Wood.	196	O'Halloran vs. Hall.
83	Beekman vs. Phipany.	197	Orell vs. Wood.
104	Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.	214	Guinness vs. Harrison.
147	Biddle vs. Sandford.	236	Woolley vs. Tomlinson.
161	Rogers vs. Soldiers' Business Mess. and Dispatch Co.	252	Demarest vs. Demarest.
169	Oertie vs. Wood.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C.J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1077	Chapman vs. Douglas.	58	Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.
771	Reed vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	213	Same vs. Soulter.
1227	Friel vs. Central Park R. R. Co.	577	Fisher vs. Lulling.
		24	Hope Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Gibney.
122	Bacolfice vs. Kelly.	1283	Ocbellan vs. Nichols.
123	Bedvin vs. Kelly.	1015	Kein vs. O'Brien.
500	Bank of N. America vs. Dark.	1277	Betes vs. Loose.
169	McColl vs. Sun Mutual Ins Co.	1111	Nauglas vs. De Groot.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
350	Geller vs. Theiss.	1760	Astor vs. Reisman.
1460	Ahrendorf vs. O'Brien.	1282	Myers vs. Gwyer.
		1670	Samuels vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
1606	Feeny vs. O'Brien.	1671	Fell vs. Donaldson.
1604	Young vs. Snedden.	1762	Johnson vs. Irving.
1754	Mase vs. Gleason.	1764	Hamilton vs. Lacy.
1506	Harrington vs. Cunningham.	1766	Baker vs. Edelman.
1436	Leif vs. Scheave.	1768	Baker vs. Nones.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
116	Kilpatrick vs. Brett.	4705	Coughtrey vs. Levine.
117	Same vs. Same.	4709	Flagg vs. Narragansett Steamship Co.
4483	Dwyer vs. King.		
4530	Hutton vs. del Molin.	92	Hurd vs. Keller.
		95	Moisson vs. Mignot.
[illegible]	Winter vs. Golden.	121	Scrib vs. Haack.
4467	Wexel vs. McCaffrey.	122	Chapman vs. Wilger.
		123	Morris vs. Clark.
4540	Kearney vs. Purcell.	124	Kellam vs. Webber.
[illegible]	O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell.	125	Ely vs. Elmer.
4673	Day vs. Garabaldi.		

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
15	Assenheimer vs. McMaster.	4630	Hampden Paper Co. vs. Pollion.
112	Kline vs. Levy.	4703	Same vs. Same.
20	Parsells vs. Robinson.	4682	Grahn vs. Gerst.
		4690	Barstow vs. Smith.
23	Sweeney vs. Young.	4650	Vince vs. Davies.
45	Bernhard vs. Wagner.	4677	Hutton vs. Callahan.
		4760	Wood vs. Shute.
47	Schader vs. Scheatier.	4763	Ryan vs. Shoemaker.
		128	Bammel vs. Weigand.
[illegible]	Same vs. Same.	134	Gibbons vs. Schonfeld.
[illegible]	Bauer vs. Schwarz.		
[illegible]	Otard vs. Fargo.	132	Goodwin vs. Goodwin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Susan Russell; robbery.	9	The People vs. Pierce Butler; receiving stolen goods.
2	The People vs. William Hunter, Jr.; rape.	9	The People vs. Charles Hartmann; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. James Carney; burglary.	10	The People vs. John Murphy and Spencer Avery; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Jacob Mathes; felonious assault and battery.		
5	The People vs. Peter Welsh; felonious assault and battery.	11	The People vs. Charles Hart; grand larceny.
6	The People vs. John Murray; felonious assault and battery.	12	The People vs. Joseph Munster; grand larceny.
7	The People vs. Thomas Lyons; receiving stolen goods.	13	The People vs. Honora Egin; grand larceny.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nos. 27 and 28.—*St. Louis Public Schools vs. D. R. Risley et al., and Same vs. Mary Schoenthaler et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri. In these cases the Board of Public Schools of the City of St. Louis brought suits in ejectment to recover block No. 856 in that city, in possession of the defendants. The suits were commenced in the St. Louis Land Court, but were subsequently removed to the Circuit Court for the county, where, upon trial, they resulted in favor of the defendants, and the judgments were affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State upon appeal. The questions involved were then brought here under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act. The plaintiff claims under assignments to it, as public land reserved for the use of schools by the second section of the act of Congress of June 13, 1812, and granted by acts of May 26, 1824, and Jan. 27, 1831. The defendants claim under the second section of the same act of Congress of June, 1812. By the evidence it appears that the entire block has been formed since about the year 1800, by alluvial deposits; and that the block which lies back of No. 856 was, prior to that time, the front block, facing the river; and that the river, prior to that date, even encroached upon the block then fronting upon it to such an extent that the eastern line of the block was submerged land. This was block No. 44; and the defendants claim that their lots in the old Spanish town, in that block, actually extended to the river, and were occupied by them to the water's edge, and that thereby the act of 1812 vested title to the main channel in the individual owners, by virtue of such possession, and that the accretion belongs to such individual owners. The plaintiff insists that by the plan on which the old Spanish town was laid out there was actually a margin of shore in front of this block, which was reserved for public use as a landing and street, and that the title to this public land, by virtue of the treaty of cession, vested in the United States, and therefore was not, by the act of 1812, vested in individual lot owners.

The decision of the cases involves the examination of numerous national, State, county and judicial records, which are in evidence, and also considered in the argument.

M. Blair and F. A. Dick for plaintiff in error; Thos. T. Garrett for defendants.

John H. Fry, of New-York, was admitted to the Bar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PREFERENCE—VOID JUDGMENT—DUTY OF CREDITORS.

In the Matter of Charles A. Davidson, a Bankrupt.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a petition by Lionel Moses, assignee of the bankrupt, praying that a judgment recovered against the bankrupt in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 21st of July, 1868, by one Oliver Mowbray, for $5,182 30, be set aside and declared void, and that said Mowbray be ordered to pay over to the petitioner the sum of $1,231 50, received by him upon an execution issued on said judgment, and that the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to whom such execution was issued, be ordered to pay over to the petitioner the sum of $2,647 63, now in his hands as assets of said bankrupt, realized on a sale of the property of said bankrupt on said execution, and that the proof of the debt against the estate of said bankrupt filed by said Mowbray, be rejected and disallowed and stricken out. The judgment was recovered by default. The execution was issued on the 21st of July, 1868, to the said Sheriff. On the same day the Sheriff levied on the personal property of the bankrupt under the execution, and took it into his possession. He afterwards sold it under such levy for $4,078 82. Of this sum $1,231 50 were paid over to Mowbray. The balance now in the hands of the Sheriff, less his fees, is $2,[illegible]. On the 28th of July, 1868, creditors of the bankrupt filed a petition against him in this Court, praying that he might be adjudged a bankrupt. The act of bankruptcy alleged in the petition was that being insolvent, or being in contemplation of insolvency, he procured and suffered his property to be taken on legal process in favor of said Mowbray on said execution, with intent thereby to give a preference to said Mowbray, and with intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat and delay the operation of the Bankruptcy act. After a denial of bankruptcy and a trial by the Court, the bankrupt was, on the 2d of February, 1869, adjudged a bankrupt on said petition. On the 20th of February, 1869, the bankrupt filed in this Court his voluntary petition to be adjudged a bankrupt, on which he was adjudged a bankrupt on the 15th of January, 1869. At the first meeting of creditors under the first petition, in February, 1869, Moses was elected assignee. The petition now under consideration was filed on the 4th of March, 1869. The ground on which it proceeds, in asking the relief it prays for, is that at the time of the entry of the said judgment and of the levy and sale thereunder, the bankrupt was insolvent; that he suffered and procured his property to be taken on said execution, with intent to give a preference to Mowbray, and with intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat and delay the operation of the Bankruptcy act; and that at the time of the commission of the said act of bankruptcy by the bankrupt, and at the time Mowbray received such preference, Mowbray had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud on the act was intended, and had reasonable cause to believe, and in fact knew, that the bankrupt was insolvent. On the 24th of February, 1869, Mowbray filed a proof of debt against the estate of the bankrupt on the said judgment for its full amount, less such amount realized upon said execution as he might finally be deemed entitled to receive and the amount already then received thereupon, provided the same should finally be deemed to be a valid payment. On the answers of Mowbray and of the Sheriff to the petition, proofs have been taken, and the case comes up now for decision. There is no room for doubt, on the evidence, that the bankrupt was insolvent when he suffered his property to be taken on the execution, and that he did so with intent to give a preference to Mowbray, as a creditor of his; and that Mowbray, at that time, had reasonable cause to believe that the bankrupt was insolvent, and that a fraud on the Bankruptcy act was intended within the thirty-fifth and thirty-ninth sections thereof. It is urged on the part of Mowbray that although the bankrupt was insolvent when the levy was made, and although Mowbray had reason to believe so, yet the bankrupt had, prior to that time, committed no act of bankruptcy; that the position of Mowbray was only that of a diligent creditor, to whom no other course was open using the arm of the law to collect a valid debt; that if the relief asked for in this case is to be granted, an insolvent debtor who has not committed any act which subjects him to be proceeded against as an involuntary bankrupt, may practically set his creditors at defiance; that the knowledge that the relief here asked for will be granted, if the creditor proceeds to take the property of the debtor by legal process, under the circumstances existing in this case, and the debtor is afterwards adjudged a bankrupt, will deter him from doing so; and that thus, if the debtor does not choose to go into voluntary bankruptcy, the door of the Bankruptcy act will be open to the creditor. This view is fallacious. The penalty upon the creditor, provided by the thirty-fifth section, if not being allowed to prove his debt in bankruptcy, is enforceable against him only in case it is proved that the debtor was subsequently proceeded against in bankruptcy in violation of the act, and in case such proceedings are successful. If he accepts a preference, having reasonable cause to believe that it was made or given by the debtor contrary to some provision of the act, he cannot prove the debt or claim on account of which the preference was made or given, or receive any dividend therefrom, until he shall first have surrendered to the assignee all property, money, benefit or advantage received by him under such preference. Such is the evident intent of the twenty-third section of the act, and it must be construed in connection with the thirty-ninth section and the thirty-fifth, so that, if possible, both may stand. The construction which this Court has given to these two sections, in respect to the provisions in question, (in re Montgomery, Dec. 11, 1868,) has been that the clause in the thirty-ninth section in respect to not allowing the creditor to prove his debt in bankruptcy, applies only to cases in which the assignee is compelled to resort to legal proceedings to recover the property of the bankrupt, and that where the creditor claiming against the estate makes himself conclusively a party to the fraud against the act, by resisting the efforts of the assignee to recover the property, in case the assignee is successful, he cannot prove his claim; but that where the creditor avails himself of the *locus penitentiae* given to him by the twenty-third section, and voluntarily surrenders the property to the assignee, he ceases to be a party to the fraud, and may prove his debt in bankruptcy, and share in the dividends. In the present case, there was no such surrender, but the creditor, Mowbray, after taking the property of the bankrupt on legal process, held on to it, and forced the assignee to institute proceedings against him to take it into the bankruptcy. He might, indeed, have voluntarily turned over the property so taken to the assignee, instead of which he has, after others have put the debtor into bankruptcy, and he must now pay the penalty plainly imposed by the thirty-ninth section, and which he might easily have avoided. The prayer of the petition is granted in respect to both Mowbray and the Sheriff, and the claim of Mowbray embraced in his proof of debt must be rejected.

G. A. Seixas for the assignee; J. E. Parsons for Mowbray.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 19.

By Judge Cardozo.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Blake vs. Lawson; Harder vs. Fish; Parker vs. Parker; Crosby vs. Jardine; Ely vs. Lippencott; Lyon vs. Emmons.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Lippe vs. Rothan; Hays vs. Staples; Sage vs. Kesting; Lemmes vs. Dickhardt.

Zeno F. Paris vs. John Ross; attachment may issue, bailable in $250.

Frederick Michel vs. Emily M. C. Persch; see decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 19.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Houlahan et al. vs. Campbell et al. The referee's report should be confirmed, except as to that portion thereof which awards costs to the other defendants, to be paid by the defendant Campbell; decree to be settled on notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 19.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Brady.

LIABILITIES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES—A REMINISCENCE OF THE REBELLION.

David Colden Murray and L. Murray Ferris, Jr., Respondents, vs. T. James Glover and Arthur Leary, Receivers of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Appellants.—This was an appeal by the receivers above named from an order denying their motion to set aside the report of a referee appointed to determine a claim against them as receivers. The claim arises on a policy of insurance issued by the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company to Murray and Ferris, composing the firm of "Murray & Nephew," the plaintiffs herein. The policy was for $2,500 on the schooner *Alice Dell*, owned by the plaintiffs, which was lost at Brazos Santiago, Texas, on the 18th of June, 1865. The policy was dated June 7, 1865, and was for one year from May 22, 1865. The value of the schooner *Alice Dell* was fixed at $10,000. By the terms of the policy the insurance company were not to be held liable for general or particular average, but only in the case of actual or technical total loss. There was also the usual warranty against loss arising from capture, seizure, detention, blockade, or any attempt thereat, or any consequences of the hostilities of nations. There was furthermore a special warranty against loss or claim on account of capture, seizure, detention or destruction by or arising from any belligerent nation, or by or from any officer, civil or military, or other persons claiming to act in their name or under their authority, or in their behalf.

The facts are that on the 18th of May, 1865, while the schooner was lying at the port of New-Orleans, discharging cargo, she was seized by a United States Quartermaster for Government service. The cargo being discharged, the schooner was towed to the Quartermaster's wharf and loaded by Government officials with barracks. On the 27th of May, 1865, she proceeded to Brazos Santiago, Texas, under sailing orders from the Quartermaster. Upon her arrival at Brazos on the 1st of June, her cargo was discharged by United States soldiers. All this was before the date of the policy. On the 13th of June the Quartermaster's tug towed the schooner outside the bar, and the next day she was brought alongside of the steamer *Illinois*, and about 900 colored troops were transferred from the steamer to her for the purpose of taking them over the bar. This service the master objected to, urging that it would endanger the schooner, but the Captain of the *Illinois*, with the aid of United States officers, took on the charge of the schooner, the officer threatening to shoot the master if he did not obey their orders. In the evening of that day, the Captain of one of the lighters came on board, represented himself as a pilot under orders from the military authorities, to take the vessel into the harbor. The pilot ordered the vessel to keep off so as to go through the North Channel. The master told him there was no North Channel either in the charts or books. The pilot said he knew better, and the United States officers in charge of the soldiers ordered the master to obey the pilot. In five minutes after the schooner struck on a bar, where for two hours she thumped heavily. At 9 P. M. she floated off and came to anchor, lying easy. An hour after the Colonel in charge gave orders to pay out ten fathoms chains. The

master remonstrated, and the officer threatened to [illegible] him and throw him overboard. The chains were paid out, and the vessel thumped on the beach breakers. The next morning she commenced leaking so badly that the water gained rapidly on the pumps. The pilot and officers then left the schooner, and the master took charge. Finding she was fast drifting on the water breakers, he set sail and voluntarily stranded her on the beach, where she proved to be a total loss. All on board had to swim ashore to save their lives. All the property saved was taken in charge by the Quartermaster, and the vessel was left full of water. On the reference the referee found the value of the schooner to be $25,000. It is claimed that no abandonment of the vessel was ever made, and no proof on that subject was offered.

The respondents deny all the allegations in regard to the seizure by the United States officials; and insist that there is no evidence to warrant the presence of a seizure of the schooner. The case is still on.

For the appellants, Mr. John E. Burrill; for the respondents, Mr. John Sherwood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—JAN. 19.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

THE LEASE OF THE REVERE HOUSE.

Smith vs. Coe.—This case, the facts of which have already been fully reported in the TIMES, was concluded to-day. S. P. Nash, Esq., summed up the case on the part of the defendant, and John Graham, Esq., on behalf of plaintiff. After a lucid charge by Judge FREEDMAN on the points of law involved in the case, the jury retired, and in about an hour returned a verdict in favor of the defendants. The Court, on motion, granted the defendant an extra allowance.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 19.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

CHARGE OF TILL-TAPPING—ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT—VERDICT, SIX CENTS.

King vs. Campbell.—On the night of the last November election the defendant had a pocket-book containing $125 taken from the money drawer in his store, during his temporary absence. Suspecting the plaintiff to be the thief, the defendant caused his arrest, but upon being taken before Justice Dodge, of the Police Court, he was discharged for lack of sufficient evidence to hold him. Hence this action was brought by King to recover $500 damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. The defendant Campbell contended that he had acted in good faith, believing, as he did at the time, that King was the person who filched his pocketbook. The case was submitted to the jury in an able and impartial charge by Judge GROSS, and after a brief deliberation a verdict of six cents was rendered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

Charles Denham was convicted of the charge of breaking into the stable of Charles Lane, at No. 11 Norfolk-street, and stealing therefrom a set of harness, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. Thomas Connolly and John O'Neill were jointly convicted of robbing Adam Smith, of No. 55 James-street, of $11, while he was passing through New Chambers-street, and were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

A motion made to quash the indictment against the notorious "fence," "General Grienthal," was adjourned for hearing. The Court then adjourned until to-day.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 19, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$600 U.S. 6s, '81, C...	118	100 Canton Co.......	54
10,000 U.S. 5-20C., '67, ...	114⅜	100 do.......	54⅛
65,000 do.......	114⅜	100 Boston W.P.......	16
500 do.......	114⅜	100 do.......b30	16½
10,000 U.S. 6s, Cur....	109⅞	500 Pac. Mail.......	41⅜
10,000 do.......	110	20 do.......	42
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n...	48	50 Adams Ex.......	61⅜
200,000 do.....b30	48	300 do.......	61⅞
20,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	59	300 do......b30	62
3,000 Va. St. 6s, n...	62	300 N.Y.Cen.& H.R., bet. call	[illegible]
7,000 do.......	61⅛	10000 N.Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs.......	88⅜
[illegible] do.. bet. call	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n..	33	20 Erie R.......	[illegible]
4,000 Missouri 6s....	[illegible]	200 Reading.......	[illegible]
2,000 do.....b3	[illegible]	300 Mich. Cen.......	118
[illegible] Ala. 8s Bds...	[illegible]	[illegible] do.......	118⅛
[illegible] N.Y. St. 5s, B. L. B...	100½	200 L.S. & M.S.R...	86
1,000 N.Y. St. B. L.C...	[illegible]	[illegible] do.......	85⅞
1,000 N.J. Cen. 1st M..	[illegible]	[illegible] do......b7	85⅞
1,000 Erie 4th M...	75	[illegible] do.......	[illegible]
1,000 Hud. R. 2d M...	98	300 Ill. Cen. R....	138½
5,000 Chic. R. & Q. 8s.	[illegible]	300 Chic. & N.W....	73⅞
1,000 M. So. S.F. Bds.	97⅝	100 do...bet. call	73⅜
[illegible] do....	[illegible]	[illegible] do.......	74
4,000 Alton & T.H.I.	73	200 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	87
1,000 Chi. & N.W.S.F. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.......	[illegible]
5,000 Alt. & T.H. 2d P.	81⅛	300 N.J. Cen. R....	100½
11,000 Morris & Es. 1st	100	5 do.......	100⅞
5,000 Tol. & W. Cen. Convert. Bds.	[illegible]	400 Chi. & R.I.R....	107⅝
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st...	[illegible]	1800 do.......	107½
20,000 M. & S.P. 7 3-10 Conv.	92	200 Mil. & St. Paul..	74⅝
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	[illegible]	100 do.......	74¾
4,000 Col. C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	78	100 do.......	[illegible]
6,000 Tol. P. & W. Eastern Div.	73½	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87
1,000 M.&E. con. bds.	87	[illegible] do.......	[illegible]
25 Cent. Nat. Bank.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.......	[illegible]
20 Fourth N. Bank.	[illegible]	300 T., W. & W....	[illegible]
20 Ninth Nat. Bank	107	[illegible] do.......	[illegible]
[illegible] do... bet. call	107½	100 do.......	[illegible]
50 Tenth Nat. Bk.	107	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 Shoe & Leath'r Bk	147	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. bet. call	[illegible]
10 Merchants' Bank	119	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cum. C. Pf....b30	32	200 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd	[illegible]
200 do.......	[illegible]	[illegible] do.......	[illegible]
600 do......b30	32	45 do.......	[illegible]
300 do.......	[illegible]	100 Alt. & T. H....	[illegible]
150 West. U. Tel....	[illegible]	300 Ohio & Miss. R..	[illegible]
100 do...bet. call	[illegible]	10 Del., Lac. & W.R.	[illegible]
100 Quick. M.Co....	[illegible]	10 Bos., H. & E....	[illegible]
100 do...bet. call	14	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	[illegible]
200 Harlem....	139		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$30,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65 new....	114⅛	20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67....	[illegible]
50,000 do.....b3	114⅛	7,000 do.......	114⅜
41,500 do.......	114⅛	$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅞
50,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅛	1,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '62....	114⅛
10,000 U.S. 6s, Cur....	109⅞		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s... ex c.	54	200 L. S. & M. S. R....	85⅞
24,000 N. C. St. 6s.....	61⅛	100 do.......	85⅞
5,000 do.......	61⅛	100 Ill. Cen.......	138½
25,000 N. Car. St. 6s n.	[illegible]	100 do.......	138⅝
5,000 do.......	[illegible]	100 do.......	[illegible]
5,000 do.......	[illegible]	200 Panama R....	[illegible]
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W....	73⅞
6,000 Cum. Coal...	[illegible]	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	[illegible]
2,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds..	[illegible]	100 N. J. Cen....	[illegible]
6,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M...	[illegible]	300 Chi. & R. I....	[illegible]
200 Cum. Coal Pf....	[illegible]	600 Mil. & St. P....	[illegible]
200 do.....b30	[illegible]	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	[illegible]
300 Quick. M....	[illegible]	[illegible] do.......	[illegible]
100 do.......	[illegible]	[illegible] T., W. & W....	[illegible]
100 do...bet. call	[illegible]	[illegible] do.......	[illegible]
900 do.......	[illegible]	600 Morris & Ess....	[illegible]
5 A. M. U. Ex....	[illegible]	200 Ohio & Miss. R....	[illegible]
25 N. Y. C. & H. R....	[illegible]	80 H. & St. J. R.... b0	[illegible]
100 do.......	[illegible]	81 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	111⅛
2500 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Certifs....	[illegible]	200 Col., C. & I. C. R....	[illegible]
1100 Reading....	94⅞	50 Dub. & S. C. R.	[illegible]
100 Bos., H. & Erie R	8⅛	50 do.......	[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200 Cumberland....	31⅛	200 Pacific Mail....s3	41⅜
100 do.......	[illegible]	300 do.......	41⅜
100 Mariposa....	[illegible]	200 do.......	41½
100 Canton Co....	54⅛	200 Reading....b3	94⅞
200 Quicksilver.....b3	[illegible]	100 L. S. & M. So. R..	85⅞
200 do.......	14	100 Chic. & N. W....	73⅞
200 do...att. call	14⅛	100 Rock Island....	107⅞
200 W. U. Tel....	[illegible]	400 Erie....b3	[illegible]
300 Bos., H. & E....	8⅛	100 do.......	[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

All the Wall-street markets are a shade weaker than yesterday, including the Public Funds, and Foreign Bills and Gold. The differences on these are not important, say ⅛@¼ on the Funds, and barely ⅛ on Exchange and Gold, while the Railway Stocks are very irregular; lower on New-Jersey Central, Northwest, Lake Shore and Rock Island; higher on Wabash, and steady on New-York Central and St. Paul. On Miscellaneous Shares, Western Telegraph and Cumberland were higher in the forenoon, although Cumberland fell back from 33 to 31 at the Second Board, and the Quicksilver Company fell off to 12½ ₱ cent. At the close of business the Railway market was tame; the Public Funds, which had been weakened by the heavy offerings to the Sinking Fund, recovered to steadiness; State Bonds strong on Virginias, and barely steady on Tennessees and North Carolinas; Gold 121¼, and Bills on London 108⅞ ₱ cent. on actual cash sales.

The following are the offerings, to the amount of $6,710,000, of United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund at noon to-day, and the accepted offers to the amount of $2,000,000:

OFFERS OF U. S. 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

Jay Cooke & Co.		Vermilye & Co.	
$186,350 '62, r.	114.07	$1,000 '62, ind.	[illegible]
2,500 '64, r.	114.07	[illegible]	[illegible]
21,000 '65, r.	114.07	[illegible]	[illegible]
28,000 '65, r., n.	114.07	[illegible]	[illegible]
180,000 '65, c., n.	114.07	[illegible]	[illegible]
62,000 '64, c.	114.07	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,400 '62, c.	114.07	[illegible]	[illegible]
270,000 '65, c., n.	114.07	[illegible]	[illegible]
75,000 '65, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
175,000 '67, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reid, Lee & Content.		Hatch & Foote.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frank & Gans.		F. T. Bacon.	
100,000 '65, n.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100,000 '65, n.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100,000 '65, n.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humbert Bros.			
25,000 '64, c.	112.97	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 '65, c., n.	114.10	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 '64, r.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Currency Bank.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Reuben Manley & Co.		H. F. Vanderveer & Co.	
200,000 '67, c.	114.20	100,000 '67	[illegible]
200,000 '67, c.	[illegible]	Buckingham & Brown.	
Friedman & Salomon.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase & Higginson.		Fisk & Hatch.	
50,000 '67, c.	114.07⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marx & Co.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Sweet & Co.	
H. R. Larwell.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National Bank.		Maxwell & Graves.	
20,000 '67, r.	114.24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turner Bros.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	A. Amend.	
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.		Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Carphey.		White, Morris & Co.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cammann & Co.			
[illegible]	[illegible]		$6,710,000

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Jay Cooke & Co.		Hatch & Foote.	
$186,350 '62, r.	114.07	$25,000 '65, c., n.	114.08
2,500 '64, r.	114.07	10,000 '67, c.	[illegible]
21,000 '65, r.	114.07	700 '62, c.	[illegible]
28,000 '65, r., n.	114.07	[illegible]	[illegible]
180,000 '65, c., n.	114.07	5,000 '65, c., c.	[illegible]
62,000 '64, c.	114.07	40,000 '65, n.	[illegible]
2,400 '62, c.	114.07	Maxwell & Graves.	
270,000 '65, c., n.	114.07	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
Humbert Bros.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ed. Sweet & Co.	
Frank & Gans.		[illegible]	[illegible]
100,000 '65, n.	113.99	[illegible]	[illegible]
100,000 '65, n.	114.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reid, Lee & Content.		Buckingham & Brown.	
25,000 '64, c.	112.95	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marx & Co.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jas. T. Bates.		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fisk & Hatch.	
Vermilye & Co.		449,450 '65, c., n.	114.12
1,000 '62, ind.	114.09		
114,000 '62, r.	114.09		$2,000,000

To-morrow (Thursday noon) the Treasury will sell $1,000,000 Gold Coin, for reinvestment of proceeds in United States 5-20s, for account of the Sinking Fund.

Money rules 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, on call loan; 7@9 ₱ cent. on prime paper. The Banks accommodate their mercantile dealers with a good measure of liberality, and the offerings of really prime paper on the Street are not large. The course of Greenback and National Bank Currency is in favor of the City this week, as last, and some of the Banks complain of the accumulation of National Bank Notes, which are not available in settlements between each other at the Clearing House, although, eight or nine out of the twelve months, scarcer than Greenbacks in this market. The Treasury Office, in paying for United States 5-20s purchased for the Sinking Fund, gave the option, to-day, of three-fourths Greenbacks to one-fourth National Bank Notes.

The Customs demand for Gold this week has increased to an average of $500,000 ₱ day, or $1,500,000 for the three days.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as against the last prices of Tuesday night. North Carolina Bonds fell back to 29½ ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 19.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	112⅞	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114⅜
American Gold Coin	121⅜	121¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	48	47½
North Carolina Bonds, new	[illegible]	29½
New-York Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	88	87⅞
Reading Railroad	94⅞	94⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	108	106⅞
Northwestern Common	74⅞	73⅞
Northwestern Preferred	87⅞	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42⅞	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	87⅞	87
St. Paul Common	74⅝	74⅜
Lake Shore	86⅜	85⅞
Erie	23⅞	23⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	26¼	26
New-Jersey Central	101	100⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	117⅞	5-20 coup. n. I., 1865	114⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	[illegible]	5-20 coup., 1867	[illegible]
5-20 reg., 1862	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	[illegible]	10-40 reg.	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1864	[illegible]	10-40 coup.	[illegible]
5-20 coup., 1865	[illegible]	6s Currency	109⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	54	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	101
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	48⅛	Illinois Can. bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds.	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	100
North Carolina 6s	41⅛	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	x 97
North Carolina n bds.	29½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	100⅛
South Carolina n bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 7s, Canal L.	'70.101
Missouri 6s	87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	'72.110
Louisiana 6s, Lev bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	'73.110
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	'74.110
Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	'75.110
Alabama 8s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	'77.110
Alabama 5s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	'78.111
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	'74.104
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	88	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	87	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	84	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	85	Gal. & Chic. 2d	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Chic. & R. I. 1st	98⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	92⅛	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	95⅛
Erie 7s, 2d Ext., '79	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th Ext., '80	77½	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th Ext., '88	71	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	83	N. J. Cen. 2d	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, S. F., '85	100	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	110	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	107½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	93⅞	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Chic. & Alton 1st	97⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91	Chic. & Alton Inc.	97⅛
Cen. Pac. Bonds	91⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	81⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	81	Peninsula R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	73	St. L. & Iron Mt. B'ds	82⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	104⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	104⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	[illegible]
Lack. & West. B'ds	95	Mar. & Cin. 1st	[illegible]
Del., L. & West. 2d	94	Chic. & Mil. 1st	84
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	73⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	80⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	73	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	75	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	75
Gt. West. 1st, '88	102	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	75

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	132
Manhattan	142	Grocers'	110
Merchants'	119	East River	104
Union	125	Nassau	106
America	142	Shoe and Leather	147
City	210	Corn Exchange	128
North River	96	Continental	96
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	113
Greenwich	205	Commonwealth	108
National	111	Importers' & Traders'	160
Leather Manufactur's	180	Park	160
Commerce	119	Central National	108
Mechanics' B'kg Ass.	122	Fourth National	101⅛
Broadway	270	Ninth National	107⅛
Bank of the Republic	120	Tenth National	106
Bank of N. America	105	Oriental	150
Hanover	104	Bk'rs' & Brokers' Ass.	105
Irving	111		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$80,547,076 69
Gold receipts	607,159 66
Gold payments	480,141 81
Gold balance	74,974,229 81
Currency receipts	351,296 [illegible]
Currency payments	407,729 [illegible]
Currency balance	4,190,735 [illegible]
General balance	80,508,388 [illegible]
Customs	504,000 00

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of Dec. 31, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Dec. 23. Francs.	Dec. 30. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,349,369,100	1,386,257,600
Bank notes to order	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasury account	[illegible]	[illegible]
Current accounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Current branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends payable	791,676	10,901,338
Discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rediscounted	691,660	1,200,022
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash in hand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial bills overdue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial not yet due	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advances on bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch banks	1,725,000	1,322,300
French public securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
On railway shares, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
By the branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
On Crédit Foncier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branches	1,127,900	1,190,200
To the State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenses and management	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company to-day declared an annual dividend of *ten ₱ cent.* on both classes of their stock, payable Feb. 15, as follows: 7 ₱ cent. in cash and 3 ₱ cent. in common stock on the preferred stock, and 3 ₱ cent. in cash and 7 ₱ cent. in common stock on the common stock of the Company. The transfers for these dividends close on Tuesday, Feb. 1, and reopen on Wednesday, Feb. 16. These dividends are subject to the 5 ₱ cent. Government tax, the whole of which, being payable in cash, comes off the cash part of each dividend. The result will therefore be 6½ ₱ cent. cash and 3 ₱ cent. common scrip to the preferred stockholders; 2½ ₱ cent. cash and 7 ₱ cent. common scrip to the common stockholders.

The Stock Exchange Board on the report of the Committee on Securities, have admitted to dealings the Stock of the St. Louis Iron Mountain Railroad Company, whose property embraces 198 miles main line from St. Louis, south to Belmont, on the west Bank of the Mississippi River, a few miles below Cairo and opposite Columbus, on the east Bank, where it connects with the Ohio and Mobile Road, and also 15 miles branch road; making in all, 213 miles finished and in operation. This property represents $14,000,000, of which $4,000,000 in First Mortgage Bonds (for some time past dealt in at the Board,) and 100,000 shares Stock of the par value of $100 each. The Stock is quoted at 30@35 per cent.

It is now believed that the Administration majority of the House Committee of Ways and Means will endeavor to lighten the tax upon the common necessaries of life, almost exclusively of foreign growth, such as sugar, tea and coffee, if they find that any part of the present Custom's revenues can be spared by the Treasury. We believe that Mr. SCHENCK, the Chairman, is ready to take five cents the pound off tea, (that is reduce the duty from twenty-five to twenty cents,) and one cent the pound on coffee, (that is reduce the duty from five to four cents,) and the rumor now comes from Washington that the Sugar duties, in place of one-fifth, may be reduced one-third, although this report should be taken with some allowance. The only point that may be deemed reasonably certain, if the Customs should be readjusted at the present session of Congress, is that the majority of the Committee will recommend that the duties be reduced upon articles of prime necessity of Foreign production which do not come in competition with Domestic industry, but are of every day consumption by the masses of the people.

The advance in Toledo and Wabash Stock to-day, creates some talk on the Street of the probable early lease of the line by the Lake Shore Company, or in case of the refusal of that Company to make a close-running arrangement or lease, the determination of the Toledo and Wabash Company to seek other trunk line connections. About one-third of their Common Stock is owned by the Lake Shore Company, bought last Summer in contemplation of consolidation, which after two several efforts was not accomplished.

Six Ingots of Silver Bullion, of the highest fineness, were received this morning from the Aurora Mine of Messrs. SELIGMAN in the White Pine District of Nevada, of the value of $10,000, the product of three days' mining. The same house received three Ingots from the Eberhardt Mine in the same district. Both placers are found to be of immense richness.

The Stock Exchange Board have adopted a new rule to the effect that an application by any member for an injunction or for any other legal interference with the rules of the Board for the settlement of contracts between members, shall work a forfeiture of his seat.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, at Bank of Commerce, Feb. 1.

The Quarterly Dividend of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road is *two and a half ₱ cent.*, and is payable by the Farmers' Trust on or after Saturday week, Jan. 29.

The Security Insurance Company pay a Half Yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.* on their Capital of $1,000,000, free of tax, on demand.

The Fulton Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that, while the general Income tax of the United States will cease after 1870, unless reënacted by the present Congress, the tax upon the incomes of all Government officers and employes continues indefinitely. Such is the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, concurred in by the Comptroller of the Treasury. All Government salaries, after the 1st of January, 1870, are to be paid as heretofore, ex income tax.

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) for the month of December, 1869—total, $228,845 79. Total December, 1868, $227,308 11. Increase, $1,537 68.

The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of five ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The *Alta California* of Jan. 9, 1870, says:

"One of the chief events of the year past has been the resumption of profitable work on the Mariposa estate, which had not produced enough to pay expenses for the last five years. The Princeton Mine, which yielded a great revenue under the management of PARK, is neglected, but the Pine Tree, the Josephine and the Mariposa, which paid him very little, are now yielding finely. The Mariposa Mill has twenty-five stamps running by wet process, and twenty-five more are to be added in the Spring. The quartz ranges in yield from $12 to $16 per ton. A large body of ore is in sight. The Benton Mills have sixty-five stamps (including twenty-five started lately) running on ore that averages $12 per ton, mostly from two large pay chutes, each 500 feet long horizontally and five feet wide on the Pine Tree Mine. The expense at the Benton Mill is $4 for extraction, ninety cents for transportation, and $1 25 for pulverization and amalgamation by the wet process, making $6 15 as the total expense per ton."

The editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List*, in their annual review of the Molasses Trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) in 1869, remark:

"The Import of Foreign Molasses into this port for 1869 shows, when compared with that of the previous year, a very considerable decline; from Cuba there was quite a large falling off; from St. Croix the receipts were less than half the quantity laid down here in 1868. Barbados and all the British West Indies, with the exception of Demerara, sent less, while Porto Rico and the French West Indies alone increased their shipments hither.

The direct import of foreign Molasses into this port in 1869 was 20,088,796 gallons, and the receipts from all points, foreign and coastwise, were 21,868,890 gallons, against total receipts in 1868 of 24,894,516 gallons; while the consumption of foreign in 1869 was 19,809,790 gallons, against a consumption in 1868 of 20,880,288 gallons; and the consumption of foreign and domestic in 1869 was 20,610,759 gallons, against a total consumption in 1868 of 21,360,894 gallons, being a decrease in the consumption of foreign at this port of nearly 6⅛ ₱ cent., and of foreign and domestic of over 3 5-10 ₱ cent.

The quantity taken by refiners last year does not vary much from that taken the previous year, say 88@90,000 hhds., the falling off in the consumption being chiefly in distilling and low grades; much of the receipts have been of these poor qualities, not wanted, and the stock left over is composed almost wholly of them.

The better classes of foreign have been in fair demand, and, for most of the time, were sold at remunerative prices; but by a new process the Syrup now turned out by molasses refiners has been greatly improved in color, and this causes this product to come into more direct competition with fine sugar house syrups. These syrups of molasses and sugar, with the increasing Louisiana productions, are rapidly superseding the better articles, excepting the very finest grades, for all household and domestic purposes.

The crop of Louisiana, now coming forward, will probably not equal that made in 1868-9, the estimates ranging from four to five millions of gallons.

The average price for the year of Louisiana is 1¾ cents ₱ gallon lower than the average of 1868; of Porto Rico, 3½ cents higher; and of Barbados and Cuba Muscovado and Clayed, about 1¾ cents higher. New-Orleans was (as is always the case when the new crop comes in) highest in November and lowest in January; Porto Rico touched the highest point in June, and receded to the lowest in December; Cuba Muscovado and Clayed was highest in March and lowest in December.

A retrospect of the trade of the country in this product of the cane does not exhibit as favorable results as we have recorded in previous years. The import and consumption of foreign descriptions was larger, both in 1867 and in 1868, than that of last year, the receipts at all the ports, excepting Philadelphia, showing a decrease in 1869; and the decline in the consumption is not confined to foreign, but extends as well to Molasses of domestic production; the consumption of the country of all kinds in 1869 having been exceeded in 1868, in 1867, in 1866, in 1859, in 1854 and in 1853. This may be attributed, as regards several of these periods, by the large ante-war crops of Louisiana, those that were made in 1852-3, in 1853-4 and in 1858-9, when prices ruled very low, and the consumption was in consequence greatly stimulated.

The total receipts of foreign descriptions into the United States, not including the States and Territories on the Pacific, were, in 1869, 50,016,167 gallons, against receipts in 1868 of 55,609,363 gallons, and the consumption of foreign in 1869 was 46,161,000 gallons, against a consumption of foreign in 1868 of 51,567,960 gallons, while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1869 was in round numbers 52,501,000 gallons, against a total consumption in 1868 of 55,967,000 gallons, being a decrease in the consumption of foreign in 1869, as compared with that of 1868, of 5,406,977 gallons, or over 10½ ₱ cent., and a decrease in the consumption of foreign and domestic of 3,420,977 gallons, or nearly 6 3-10 ₱ cent.

This decline in the consumption is owing, in great measure, to the lack of demand for the low grades, such as are usually absorbed by distillers, as owing to the unusual low prices of grain and sugarhouse molasses, distillers were enabled to supply their wants by the purchase of these at rates much more in their favor than they could stock with foreign molasses at the prices that have been current for a large part of the year.

If we add to the above the California consumption, the consumption also of sugarhouse syrups, and of sorgo and maple molasses, the total consumption would foot up not far from 95,000,000 to 100,000,000 gallons.

Molasses Trade of the United States in 1869.

At	Hhds. and Puncheons.	Tcs.	Bbls.
New-York	154,716	10,900	4,306
Boston, from Cuba	27,381	3,640	720
Boston, from Porto Rico	3,443	672	229
Boston, from Barbados	3,150	290	273
Boston, from Surinam, Trinidad, Demerara, &c.	3,680	127	[illegible]
Portland, from Cuba, &c.	40,098	2,358	1,104
New-Haven, from Porto Rico, &c.	6,980	297	371
New-London and Norwich, from Porto Rico, &c.	3,613	273	10
Newburyport and Fall River, from Cuba, &c.	2,130	171	112
Bristol and Warren, from Cuba, &c.	680	87	20
Other Eastern Ports, from Cuba, &c.	1,868	107	462
Philadelphia, from Cuba	66,039	9,487	2,342
Philadelphia, from Porto Rico, English Islands, &c.	612	....	19
Baltimore, from Cuba	15,720	2,022	1,177
Baltimore, from Porto Rico	2,168	61	17
Baltimore, from English Islands, &c.	2,511	87	....
New-Orleans, from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.	10,322	1,184	1,752
Savannah, from Cuba, &c.	214	40	87
Charleston, from Cuba, &c.	1,562	397	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C., from Cuba, &c.	1,677	138	146
Other Southern Ports, from Cuba, &c.	1,932	116	391
Total receipts	358,082	31,361	14,136
Add stock at all the Ports Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]	381	[illegible]
Total supply	412,382	31,842	16,473
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada in 1869	18,007	876	230
Remaining	394,375	30,666	16,243
Deduct stock at all the Ports Jan. 1, 1870	22,345	547	440
Total consumption of Foreign	372,331	30,119	15,803

	Gallons.
Total consumption of Foreign in 1869	46,161,000
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas, &c., of 1868-9, the bulk of which was distributed in 1869	6,400,000
Would make the total consumption in 1869	52,501,000
Total consumption in 1868	55,967,000
Decrease in 1869	3,466,377

Total Consumption in the United States Year Ending Dec. 31.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1869	52,501,002, of which, Foreign		46,161,000
1868	55,967,960, of which, Foreign		51,567,960
1867	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1866	45,140,110, of which, Foreign		43,840,110
1865	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1864	32,410,325, of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1863	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1862	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1861	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1860	47,318,577, of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1859	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1858	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1857	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1856	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1855	47,206,068, of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1854	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1853	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1852	[illegible], of which, Foreign		[illegible]
1851	42,946,012, of which, Foreign		[illegible]

The New-Bedford *Standard*, in its review of the whaling interest for 1869, says:

"The whaling business of the year just closed cannot be regarded as a success, although the catch has been an average one, as the net results in regard to the prices secured for our staples have hardly realized the expectations formed in the early part of the year. The general depression in business throughout the country and the fall in the price of gold during the last half of the year, caused a lessened demand both at home and abroad, accumulating stocks and reducing the prices, sperm oil weakening as the stock increased, and whale oil receding on the news of a good catch by the Arctic fleet.

In the right whale fishery, the Arctic fleet, numbering forty-four vessels, made a very successful catch late in the season, but the Ochotsk fleet, only six vessels, did very poorly, while only one vessel was on the northwest coast, and she was unsuccessful.

The good success in the Arctic Ocean, however, carried the average catch of the North Pacific fleet up to a higher figure than for any previous season since 1853. Of the fifty-one vessels that went North, only one was lost—the *Eagle*, of this port, after a very successful cruise—and the total catch was 44,682 barrels of oil and 608,161 pounds of whalebone, making the average 876 barrels oil and 11,924 pounds bone. The average catch of the six vessels in the Ochotsk Sea was only 424 barrels oil and 3,612 pounds bone. The best catches in the Arctic were made by bark *Florida*, of San Francisco, and the bark *John Howland*, of this port. A new feature of the Arctic fishery the past season was a large catch of walrus oil. Owing to the scarcity of whales early in the season, the whalemen turned their attention to the walrus, and a large quantity of their oil was secured, which will account for the proportionate less amount of whalebone secured by the ships.

Bark *Nile*, of New-London, which has been absent twelve years in May next, is to come home for repairs. During her long absence she has taken 240 barrels sperm oil and 9,400 barrels whale oil.

In Cumberland Inlet the fleet did poorly, while in Hudson Bay one vessel, the *Ansel Gibbs*, did well. The *Odd Fellow*, of New-London, was wrecked on the passage to Cumberland Inlet, and brig *Oxford*, of Fairhaven, was wrecked in the inlet. Six vessels are wintering there. For a long time previous to 1860 these grounds were not frequented by American whalers.

In the south the only successful right whaling vessels have been the barks *John P. West* and *China*, the former making a great catch. In the South Pacific, on New-Zealand, several vessels have made good cuts humpbacking, three taking an average of 600 barrels.

The sperm whaling fleets have not been as successful as in former years. In the North Atlantic the catch has fallen off a third from the previous year, and not a single vessel has made a great cut, the best being a little over 500 barrels. In the South Atlantic the catch is also below the average of former years, the best fare being that of ship *Minerva Smyth*, which took 960 barrels in nine months. In the Pacific Ocean the vessels have also done poorly as a whole, although a few have done well, the *Splendid*, of Edgartown, and the *Mary and Susan*, *Sappho* and *Alto*, of this port. In the Indian Ocean the best cuts were made late in the year by barks *China* and *John P. West*. On the New-Zealand ground the fleet have done very poorly the latter part of the year, the best catches having been made by barks *Northern Light*, *Hunter* and *Abraham Barker*, and ship *Bartholomew Gosnold*.

Some very successful voyages were terminated the past year, among which were those of ships *James Arnold*, *Milton*, *Reindeer*, *Three Brothers*, and barks *Sea Ranger*, *Eliza* and *Fanny*, of this port, and ship *Florida*, of San Francisco.

The largest catch by any vessel during the year has been made by bark *Aurora*, of this port, and beside the *Nile*, the greatest catches of any vessels on the voyage have been made by barks *John Howland* and *Sea Breeze*, of this port.

During the past year nine vessels have been added to the whaling fleet of the country, including one new one at Provincetown and one at New-London. The number withdrawn by shipwreck, sale, &c., is twenty-five. Six of these were lost at sea, and four condemned in foreign ports. The net reduction of the fleet is sixteen in number and 1,726 in tonnage. Seven vessels were remeasured by the new system during the year, and their united tonnage is reduced from [illegible] to [illegible]. This is included in the aggregate reduction of 1,726 tons named above. During the past five years 251 whaling vessels have been thus remeasured, reducing their tonnage from [illegible] to [illegible]—[illegible] tons, or 14½ per cent. Only three or four vessels are now at sea that have not been remeasured.

The sperm whaling fleet in the Atlantic Ocean the coming year will be less than last, as there will be a considerable reduction in the number of vessels fitted from Provincetown. On the other sperm whaling grounds the number will be about the same as last year. The northern right whaling fleet will probably be increased to about fifty-five ships against fifty-one the past year.

The importations of whaling the past year were [illegible] barrels of sperm oil, 56,014 barrels of whale oil, and [illegible] pounds of whalebone, being an increase from the previous year of 2,879 barrels sperm, and 19,489 barrels whale oil, and a decrease of 280,782 pounds bone.

The large increase in the importation of whale oil the past year may be accounted for by the shipment home last Spring of the oil which the northern fleet usually takes north with it, there being on board the fifty-one vessels which went north only 3,285 barrels of oil, one-quarter of that the previous year.

During the past year the exports to foreign countries have been 18,645 barrels sperm oil, 3,843 barrels whale oil, and 583,806 pounds whalebone. In 1868 the exports were 19,619 barrels sperm oil, 9,665 barrels whale oil, and 707,862 pounds whalebone—showing a large falling off in the export of whale oil and bone the past year.

The home consumption during the year has been 17,158 barrels Sperm Oil, 56,230 barrels Whale Oil, and 300,000 pounds Whalebone, against 19,008 barrels Sperm Oil, 73,390 barrels Whale Oil, and 246,968 pounds Whalebone in 1868, showing a falling off in all, but most noticeable in Whale Oil, which may be accounted for by the importation and consumption of about 35,000 barrels Seal Oil from Newfoundland. This has been brought about by the low rate of duty on Seal Oil, 10 per cent., less than other foreign Oils, which are fixed at 20 per cent. ad valorem, and its state of purity not required to be manufactured. A petition, signed by merchants and others interested in whaling, has been presented to Congress asking that the duty on Seal Oil, as well as any other foreign-caught Oils, be fixed at a specific duty of 20 cents per gallon, and the Ways and Means Committee has given it favorable consideration.

The stock of sperm oil, whale oil and whalebone in first hands on the 31st ult. was as follows:

	Barrels Sperm Oil.	Barrels Whale Oil.	Pounds Whalebone.
New-Bedford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westport	1,100	....	....
New-London	[illegible]	3,160	....
Edgartown	....	[illegible]	....
Boston and Provincetown	[illegible]	1,370	....
New-York	700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Last year at the same time there were 3,600 barrels Sperm Oil at Fayal awaiting shipment home, while at present there is none there, but there are 1,800 barrels Sperm Oil on the way home from Singapore in a freighter.

The importation of Sperm Oil the coming year is estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels, over 20,000 barrels being now on shipboard, and of Whale Oil from 60,000 to 70,000 barrels.

Sperm Oil, at the beginning of the year, sold for $1 75 per gallon, and by the end of January had risen to $2. For the next four months it was about $1 95, and has since gradually declined to $1 55. The average price for the year was $1 82.

Whale oil was $1 a gallon at the opening of the year, and rose to $1 20 in two weeks, and remained at that price through February. From April through July it ruled in the neighborhood of $1 05, and has since declined to 85c. The average price for the year was $1 02.

Arctic whalebone opened the year at $1 a pound, and by the close of February had risen to $1 35. In April it was $1 25; in June, $1 32; in August, $1 25, and in September it went up to $1 35 again, and has since fallen to about $1 05. For the year it averaged $1 23. Northwest bone averaged $1 19, and Southern, $1 10, while the average of all catches was $1 20."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $250,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ SECOND EDITION READY. THE REFERENCE BOOK, ISSUED BY THE MERCANTILE AGENCY OF DUN, BARLOW & CO.

(Second Edition) is now ready, including all the business changes from the 1st to 10th January, 1870. This work contains the names, estimates of capital and credit of 431,000 merchants, bankers, traders, &c., marked from detailed reports received at our office, which subscribers to the book have the privilege of constantly consulting. These reports are continuously revised, and are the only ones relied upon by the largest and most influential houses in each trade. We have pleasure in explaining at all times our system, and the facilities we possess for aiding parties to decide to whom it is safe to sell and whom it is wise to avoid.

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☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 90, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 6 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	48	Leather, sides	13,601
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Spts. Turp., bbls.	273
Copper, bbls.	12	Resin, bbls.	100
Cotton Seed, bags	[illegible]	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	512
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	112	Pork, bbls.	1,624
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut Meats, pkgs.	474
Flour, bbls.	10,722	Lard, pkgs.	548
Cornmeal, bags	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	1,529
Buckwh't Flour, bags	350	Cheese, pkgs.	112
Wheat, bushels	18,350	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,122
Corn, bushels	800	Peanuts, bags	30
Barley, bushels	800	Moss, bales	30
Malt, bushels	2,000	Rough Rice, bags	112
Oats, bushels	5,784	Starch, pkgs.	400
Beans, bushels	1,460	Tobacco, hhds.	30
Peas, bushels	252	Whisky, bbls.	1,093
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	50
Hides, No.	718		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—1,362 bales Cotton, 90 tons Logwood, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 513 bars Iron, 4,000 sheets Bottle Lables, 82 tierces Beef, 476 bbls. Pork, 132,000 lbs. Bacon, 62 logs Maples, 46 Fletchers, 5 bbls. Beans, 50 bales Hops, 25,500 lbs. Lard, 20 cases Condensed Milk.

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—7,300 bushels Wheat, 1 pkg. Machinery, 100 pkgs. Tobacco, 230 boxes Extract Logwood, 200 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Apples, 132 bales Cotton, 250 bbls. Pork, 200 tierces Beef.

By the ship *Conqueror*, for Liverpool—34 bbls. Ivory Waste, 4 pkgs. Tips, 20 hhds. Bark, 633 bales Cotton, 22,181 bushels Wheat, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 3 cks. Spokes, 63 logs Maple, 1,851 bbls. Flour, 14,312 lbs. Cheese, 20 bbls. Glue, [illegible] tons Logwood, 69 Empty Casks, 357 bbls. Ground Bones, 51 cases Canned Meats, 380 logs Cedar Wood.

By the bark *Norman*, for Smyrna—1,[illegible] cases Petroleum.

By the brig *Emelie*, for Trieste—1,600 bbls. Resin, 85 tons Fustic, 10 tons Sapan Wood, 65 cases Cassia, 300 bags Pimento, 250 boxes Extract Logwood, 100 boxes Extract Quercitron.

ASHES—Continue quiet at unchanged prices. [illegible]

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand and firm; 1,321 bags by the *G. Blanchard* were sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at unchanged figures. We quote: [illegible]

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,782 bales, including 1,284 bales to shippers, 788 bales to spinners, 258 bales to speculators and 808 bales in transit. Also 1,150 bales for forward delivery, including 40 bales basis Low Middling, for January, 24⅝c.; 300 bales do., for February, 24 13-16c.@24⅞c.; 200 bales do., for March, 25⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Good Ordinary	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Low Middling	25	25	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
Good Middling	[illegible]	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far for this week	10,290
Receipts last week	16,[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	381,078
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	2,[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has continued less active and prices rather favor buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,[illegible] bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at [illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at [illegible]; good to choice Spring Extra State at [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at [illegible] ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra, Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been less sought after at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for poor to fair Ordinary, and [illegible] for Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at [illegible] for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, [illegible] bbls. Cornmeal continues dull and heavy at about [illegible] for Western, [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, [illegible] bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely dealt in, chiefly by export buyers, at firmer rates for desirable lots of Winter, which have not been offered freely, but at rather heavy prices for Spring; the available supply of which has been more liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, including White Western, in small lots, at [illegible], the latter rate for very handsome, in barrels; Red and Amber Western at [illegible]; mainly prime Amber at $1 27, delivered; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 20, in store; No. 2 Spring at [illegible], in store and delivered; White Genesee at [illegible]; Amber State at $1 27, in store, and White California at $1 [illegible] ₱ bushel. Corn has been offered less freely, and has been quoted stronger, especially dry new, which has been in fair demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bushels, in lots, at [illegible] for Old Mixed Western, in store, [illegible] for New Mixed Western; [illegible] for Yellow, and [illegible] for White Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at [illegible] for Western and Jersey; [illegible] for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bushels, including two-rowed State at [illegible]; and Canada West on private terms ₱ bushel. Barley Malt sales quiet at from [illegible] ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Oats have been in more demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, in lots, at [illegible] for Mixed Western; [illegible] for Ohio; [illegible] for State; [illegible] for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 1,361 bbls. Flour, and 45,300 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and [illegible] for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been steady and salable at 70c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and steady, including New-York at [illegible]; Eastern at [illegible]; Ohio, [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible]; Wisconsin, [illegible]; Yearlings, [illegible]; Old Olds, [illegible] ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 50 bales; exports, 50 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been salable, and quoted generally firm, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, in the Rough, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Belting, [illegible]; Southern Rough, all weights, [illegible] ₱ lb. The day's receipts have been 13,601 Sides.

MOLASSES—There has been very little inquiry for any description to-day; 100 hhds. Demerara changed hands at [illegible], and 21 bbls. New-Orleans at [illegible] ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at [illegible]; Cuba at [illegible]; English Islands at [illegible]; New-Orleans at [illegible] ₱ gallon.

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been slow of sale, and weak in price, in view of the increasing firmness in ocean freights which operates against a free export movement. A light jobbing trade has been reported on the basis of [illegible] for common to good Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 100 bbls.; sales, 650 bbls.; exports, 1,600 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain in fair request. Spirits Turpentine has been sought after and quoted stronger, with sales reported of about 370 bbls., in merchantable and shipping order, at [illegible] ₱ gallon, chiefly at the latter figure. [illegible] We quote: Spirits Turpentine at [illegible] ₱ gallon; Crude, nominally [illegible]; Resin, [illegible] for the latter for choice White; Tar, [illegible] ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady within our range: Crude Whale at [illegible] for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, [illegible]; Crude Sperm at [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at [illegible]; Bleached Sperm at [illegible]; Lard Oil at [illegible]; Red Oil at [illegible]; Linseed Oil at [illegible], in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at [illegible]; Menhaden at [illegible]; Spermaceti at [illegible]; Extra Refined Seal [illegible] ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude Oil has been in light supply and decidedly stronger in price, on a moderate inquiry, at the basis of [illegible], closing at [illegible], in bulk, here, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls.; [illegible] in shipping order, with sales reported of [illegible] bbls.; and [illegible] in shipping order, at Philadelphia. [illegible] The receipts of Crude here were [illegible] bbls.; at Philadelphia, [illegible] bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been freely offered, and has been in good demand, partly for export to distant and foreign ports; sales have been reported here since our last of equal [illegible] mainly on private terms; 4,000 bbls. Standard White, for January, at [illegible]; [illegible] March to May, at [illegible], private terms, ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, [illegible] bbls. Standard White, for January, at [illegible]; 1,500 bbls. do., January to March, at [illegible]. The receipts of refined here were [illegible] bbls.; at Philadelphia, [illegible] bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Standard White, in cases, continues in good request at [illegible]; Prime White, [illegible] ₱ gallon. A sale of 1,000 cases Radiant was made at [illegible] ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in moderate demand at [illegible], in bbls., and [illegible], as extremes, in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for old Western Mess; [illegible] for New Mess; [illegible] for Western Prime Mess; [illegible] for Thin Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 250 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, February, at [illegible] ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in more demand and firmer, at from [illegible] for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats are quiet at drooping rates; sales have been reported of [illegible] for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and [illegible] for Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very moderate demand at about previous rates; sales, 270 boxes, including Cumberland, part at [illegible]; Short Rib at equal to [illegible] ₱ lb. Lard has been more sought after at a shade better rates; sales have been reported of 180 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from [illegible] for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at [illegible] for City and [illegible] for good to strictly prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair request at [illegible] for Plain Mess, and [illegible] for Extra do., and [illegible] for inferior grades, ₱ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand, including New Prime Mess, at from [illegible], and India Mess at [illegible] ₱ tierce; sales, 350 tierces. Beef Hams rule quiet at [illegible] for New, ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter has been in moderate request, including State, inferior to prime, at [illegible]; Fancy, [illegible], and Western, Ordinary to Prime, [illegible] ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,529 pkgs. Cheese has been quiet at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts to-day were 112 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been generally dull to-day, and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 218 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from [illegible], chiefly at [illegible]; [illegible] boxes Havana at [illegible] ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at [illegible]; fair to very good grocery grades at [illegible]; very good to choice do. at [illegible] ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from [illegible]; No. 12 Box Sugar, [illegible] ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in quite moderate demand, ranging from [illegible], as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 60,000 lbs. Tallow at [illegible]; also, 42,000 lbs. Stearine at [illegible], and 57,000 lbs. Grease at [illegible] ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active and decidedly firmer. Sales, 875 bbls., in lots, at $1 [illegible] ₱ gallon; receipts, 1,093 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Room has been less abundant and rates have favored shipowners, though the demand for accommodation has not been very urgent. For Liverpool there were taken 250 bales Cotton, by steamer, at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 650 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 150 bales Hops, by steam, on private terms; 600 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d.; 250 pkgs. Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton, and 20 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d. ₱ tierce. For London, 25,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at [illegible] ₱ bushel. For Havre, a vessel with 2,300 bbls. Naphtha at about 4s. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; some cases Petroleum at 22c. each, gold, and Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Market this morning the favorable change in the weather had a good effect on trade in horned Cattle. The supplies were not heavy, and prices were quite ¼c. ₱ lb. in advance of Monday last. Trade in Sheep was dull; good Sheep sold slowly at [illegible] ₱ lb. Milch Cows sold at from [illegible] ₱ head. Veals sold at from [illegible] ₱ lb. Prices quoted were as follows: No prime Bullocks; first quality, 17c. ₱ lb.; second quality, [illegible] ₱ lb.; third quality, 12½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Some very inferior thin Canada Bulls sold at 4c. ₱ lb. Highest price quoted, 17c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 8c. ₱ lb.; the day's average, 15¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

E. P. CARY sold for self, 82 Kentuckys from fair to good, from [illegible] ₱ lb., average weight 7¾ cwt. MARTIN & GLOVER sold 57 Ohios, fair Cattle, from [illegible] ₱ lb., average weight [illegible] cwt. RUSSELL & FALK sold [illegible] State Cattle, poor and light, at [illegible] ₱ lb., weight [illegible] cwt. H. WILLIAMS sold [illegible] Kentuckys, fair Cattle with a good top from [illegible] ₱ lb., weight [illegible] cwt. MERRY & BURCHARD sold 61 Ohios, from common to good, from [illegible] ₱ lb., average weight [illegible] cwt. C. J. TIDD sold for T. MASS 74 Ohios, from fair to good, from [illegible] ₱ lb., average weight 8 cwt. SNOWDEN & McCONVILLE purchased 12 State Cattle raised in Allegheny County, for [illegible] ₱ lb., at 60 lbs. to the cwt.

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb. REID & MCGRAW sold 218 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 171 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 152 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 126 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb. T. KIRBY sold [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb. Both these lots were Canadas.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

ASBURY LEECH sold 178 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 60 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 157 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb. Weekly report of Sheep sold by same firm for week ending Jan. 15, 1870: 2,413 Sheep, average price, [illegible] ₱ head; prices ranging from [illegible] ₱ lb. BURT & MCGRAHAN sold 561 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; weekly report of hogs, week ending Jan. 19, 1870, 2,400 Hogs, averaging [illegible] lbs. to the head, prices ranging from [illegible] ₱ lb. Trade dull in this market.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

REID & DOBBINS sold 50 light Kentucky Pigs at [illegible] ₱ lb. ASBURY & LEECH sold 125 Ohio Hogs, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb. Market close dull.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street market for week ending Jan. 17, 1870: 2,812 head of horned Cattle, 28 Cows, 297 Calves, 358 Sheep. Gross arrivals at same market for yesterday and to-day: 22 head of horned Cattle, 24 Cows, 220 Calves, 359 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street market for this day: 151 Sheep, 257 Hogs.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 15 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Croker—

Petition, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of William J. Blodgett, on behalf of the Vestrymen of St. George's Church, for the sum of three thousand and four dollars and eighty-seven cents, as a donation, to enable said vestrymen to pay assessment imposed upon said church for the work of paving Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place, with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Murray—

Petition, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of A. Quackenbos, on behalf of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Thomas' Church, for the sum of two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventeen cents, as a donation, to enable said rector, &c., to pay the taxes for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and the assessments for the extension of Church-street, charged against the burial ground of said church, located on the north side of Houston-street, being seventy-five feet on Houston-street and one hundred and three feet on Mercer-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Croker—

Petition of Herman Kochler for return of excess of water rates paid the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of D. Klein for damages to horse and wagon through falling into a hole on Fourth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McKiever—

That William F. Flannelly be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in the place of Perry C. Smith, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKiever—

That the Street Commissioner be directed to notify the owner or owners of buildings now encumbering Tompkins-square, to remove the same forthwith, and in the event of refusal or neglect on the part of such owner or owners to remove the aforesaid buildings for a period of ten days after such notification, then that the said Street Commissioner be directed immediately to remove the same, and dispose of the material contained in said buildings to pay the cost of such removal.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Miller—

That the Street Commissioner be directed to cancel the contract now existing for the work of regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-seventh-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Boulevard, with the consent of the contractor, and that he readvertise for proposals and make a new contract for the same.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Woltman—

That Lewis C. Wachner be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Wm. W. Lyon, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

That the resolution for regulating, grading, &c., Ninety-sixth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to East River, be amended by striking out the words "East River," wherever they occur, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Second-avenue."

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Murray—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. Henry Faber, Treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church, located in Fifth-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, for the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars, as a donation to pay assessment for the work of extending Church-street, charged against the property of said church.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That the rooms over Jefferson Market, also the Courtrooms of Third District Police Court in said market building, be repaired and suitably refitted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of the German United Brothers' Evangelical Church, in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hughes—

That Macdougal-street, from Spring to Eighth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That curb and gutter-stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, in Fifty-sixth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That the time for the completion of the contract for building a sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be extended to March fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That Christopher-street, from Greenwich to West streets, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be regulated, graded and sidewalks flagged four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Croker—

That two additional lamp posts be placed and lamps lighted in front of the entrance of St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That the Justices assigned to each of the Police Courts of this City, and the Justices of the several District (Civil) Courts, be empowered to appoint a janitor for each of said Police and Civil Courts, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, payable monthly.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That resolution approved March sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, providing for paving and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, with Fisk concrete pavement and flagging, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the E. B. Connolly Association, to attend the reception tendered the Comptroller of the City of New-York at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, January eighteen.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to correction of ordinance for paving Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Ninetieth-street.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioners of Pilots relative to repairs to Pier number nineteen, East River.

Referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution, To appoint Patrick McCabe a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Robert Boland, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, To appoint the Irish Tribune a Corporation paper.

Referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Resolutions, To build receiving basin and culvert on northwest corner of Mott and Prince streets; to donate one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-seven cents to St. Columbia's Church to pay assessments; to pave Eighteenth-street, from Sixth to Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement; to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks four feet on both sides of Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to East River; to lay crosswalks on First and Second avenues, at each of the intersections of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution, To appoint Peter A. Waddy a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of George W. Mott, resigned.

Which was adopted.

An ordinance to amend section twenty-two of chapter twenty-four, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Referred to the Committee on Law.

GENERAL ORDERS.

To pave with Belgian pavement, Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, and Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River; to set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks, four feet wide, in Seventy-second-street, from Second to Third avenues; to regulate, grade, &c., Ninetieth-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue; to lay gas-mains, place and light street lamps in Seventy-second-street, between Second and Third avenues; to place and light four gas lamps in front of the Episcopal Church in Thirty-first-street, near Second-avenue; to raise and reset lampposts in Tompkins-square, and relight lamps therein; to donate five thousand dollars to the Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary, in aid of said dispensary, to purchase premises number eleven Oak-street, in order to provide additional accommodations for the Police force of the Fourth Precinct; to authorize the Clerk of the Common Council to compile the Corporation Manual for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy; to furnish each of the Police Justices with suitable badges, baton and staff of office.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

Resolutions, To appoint an additional clerk, to be denominated the Eighth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; to appoint John Keenigan Clerk to the Board of Aldermen.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

Negative—Aldermen Reilly, Cregier—2.

Resolution, To pay John Hardecker six hundred and twenty-five dollars for frames furnished the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, O'Brien, Cunningham—18.

Negative—Alderman Long—1.

Resolution, To permit owners of property on Seventy-sixth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, to regulate said street at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

On motion, the Board then adjourned to Monday, the twenty-fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. DAVID GARRICK, PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. PAUL PRY and ROBERT MACAIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS. (Pantomime.)

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

TRAUPMANN, the murderer of the KINCK family, was executed, yesterday, at Paris. The last words he uttered were, "I persist I have accomplices." Great precautions were taken to prevent a disturbance, and consequently the execution passed off without disorder....It is now said to be certain that the trial of Prince BONAPARTE, for the alleged murder of VICTOR NOIR, will take place at Versailles. The preliminary examination of witnesses has begun before a Police Court. ROCHEFORT has been summoned for Saturday. The High Court of Justice is to be convened soon, and will also take cognizance of the offence of Prince MURAT for striking a Magistrate some time ago. Ten thousand men have struck work at Creusot, and although no demonstrations have been made, the affair, it is said, is considered "grave."....In Spain serious disturbances are again reported at Baltanas; the municipal authorities have been attacked by a mob, and the troops were called on to quell the riot....Prince ENRIQUE DE BOURBON publicly accuses General PRIM of having conspired with ex-Queen ISABELLA, but his statements, it is said, are not credited.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday made some slight progress with the Virginia bill. Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment, to require the imposition of an oath of the State officers that they are eligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, was adopted by a vote of 45 nays to 16 yeas; and an additional amendment, offered by the same gentleman, providing that the first clause of the bill shall take effect on the 1st of March and the residue on its passage, was debated. Among the new papers introduced was the memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of this City, regarding the harbor encroachment threatened by the Jersey shore; a petition from citizens of this State against the proposed enlargement of the Military Academy at West Point; and several petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege. The Judiciary Committee reported against the passage of the bill allowing States to determine the qualification of witnesses in United States Courts.

In the House the concurrent resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the second Tuesday in April was rejected—74 to 97. Bills were introduced providing for a Niagara ship canal, and donating cannon for a monument at West Point; and petitions were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege, and for the repeal of the tax on shipbuilding interests. During the morning hour the bill for the removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island was debated, Messrs. KELLEY and DICKEY replying to Mr. DAWES' speech of yesterday. The Committee on Ways and Means reported a resolution declaring that incomes of 1870 are to be taxed under the law. In Committee of the Whole the Pension and the West Point Academy bills were considered. Afterwards, the Pension bill was reported to the House and passed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was passed approving the location of the Insane Asylum for Western New-York. Mr. GENET's charges against the Health Officer were tabled. Mr. TWEED reported the bill to amend the act providing for the government of New-York. A number of bills, including one appropriating $600,000 to tunnel the Catskills were introduced, and after a brief Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly the Speaker announced the appointments for the session. Among the bills introduced were the following: To charter the Manhattan Loan and Trust Company; relative to steam ferries, and for the preservation of human life in New-York and Brooklyn, and for night boats on the Brooklyn ferries; for a public market in the Thirteenth Ward of New-York; to protect life and property in New-York; relative to carrying pistols. Several resolutions were offered and referred, and after the consideration of several bills of no general importance in Committee of the Whole, the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has made arrangements for an additional weekly dispatch of mails from this City to Europe, by the steamers of the Hamburg line. This secures a regular tri-weekly mail communication.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention continued its session at Washington yesterday. Another speech was made by Senator POMEROY, and an address was delivered by Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN, of Connecticut. A resolution sympathizing with Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE was tabled by a large majority.

In the Maine Legislature yesterday a eulogy was pronounced by Mr. FARWELL, of Augusta, upon the late EDWIN M. STANTON, and a series of resolutions in respect to his memory unanimously adopted.

A motion was argued at Cooperstown, in this State, yesterday, before Judge MURRAY, in the case of RAMSEY vs. FISK, GOULD & Co., in which suit Judge MURRAY granted an order a few weeks since. The plaintiff's motion was granted vacating all stays upon RAMSEY's proceedings, and allowing him to examine parties and take such other proceedings as are advised—defendants to answer within twenty days.

English Minister THORNTON and Mr. FRENCH, Secretary of the British Legation, leave Washington to-day to meet Prince ARTHUR in this City.

The Message of Governor STEVENSON, of West Virginia, to the Legislature, shows that the finances of the State are in a healthy conditions and that the State is making rapid progress in material prosperity. The Governor calls special attention to advantages the State offers for immigration.

The steamer *Lizzie*, which sunk near Helena, Ark., on Sunday, was valued at $60,000. She was bound for New-Orleans with a valuable cargo from St. Louis.

The State Canal Convention met at Rochester yesterday. NATHANIEL SANDS, of this City, was chosen President. A delegation was present from Toledo, Ohio, and allowed to take part in the proceedings of the Convention. A speech was made by ex-Governor SEYMOUR, in which he strongly advocated the abolition of the contract system, and letters were read from a number of gentlemen distinguished for financial ability.

The annual Convention of the Connecticut State Temperance Society met at Hartford yesterday. Senator BUCKINGHAM was reëlected President for the ensuing year. The attendance was large. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. OVIATT, Hon. P. W. PLATT and others. A. G. CROSBY, of Rockville, was the presiding officer in the unavoidable absence of Governor BUCKINGHAM.

J. G. GELSON, of Hyde Park, was robbed of his pocketbook, containing $3,500, by two highwaymen in the streets of Boston, Mass., on Tuesday night.

Right Rev. CARLTON CHASE, Bishop of New-Hampshire, died at Claremont, in that State, on Tuesday evening.

A raid was made upon the gambling houses of Boston on Tuesday night by the State Constabulary. Four houses were broken up, the gambling implements seized, and eighty-seven persons arrested, including the proprietors.

The steamer *Connecticut* was reported last night within twenty-six miles of Albany, with every prospect of getting through, as the river is comparatively free from ice.

LOCAL.

The case of SPATZ vs. LYONS, involving some important questions as to the admissibility in evidence of the declarations of a wife to her husband, in an action brought by the latter to recover damages for a felonious assault perpetrated on the wife, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term. The decision was reserved.

The Board of Education yesterday appointed Standing Committees for the present year.

Mr. LARREMORE was yesterday elected President of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York.

How to Save the Public Money.

The speech made by Mr. DAWES on the necessity for retrenchment in the various Departments of the Government will doubtless receive careful attention throughout the country. It is another evidence of the feeling which is entertained by a large section of the Republican Party in favor of a great and immediate reduction of taxation. Mr. DAWES calls upon Congress to "relieve the people, the enterprise, and the capital of the country from the burdens of taxation under which they are groaning." It is very satisfactory, although a little startling, to find the *Tribune* declaring that Mr. DAWES is "on the right track," that "such men are needed in Congress, and such speeches," and that "his remarks were timely, bold, and most valuable." How the *Tribune* can believe this, and yet cry out *against* a reduction of taxation, is one of those mysteries which are far beyond the reach of the ordinary human understanding. As our contemporary will probably condemn all Mr. DAWES' opinions in the course of a day or two, it is as well to remember what it said of his speech yesterday.

There can be no doubt that General GRANT's Administration will be judged chiefly by its success in dealing with the national finances, and in introducing economy into every branch of the public service. We think there may be room for disagreement with Mr. DAWES in the inference to which his statements give rise,—that the Government has not yet made any steps in the required direction. Efficiency must be studied as well as economy, and the President would have deserved little of the nation if he had weakened every Department by a reckless course of "cutting down" expenses. But we must at the same time admit that it is in the Departments where true economy must begin. The President and his advisers are not responsible for the taxation of the country, but they have it within their power to keep a vigilant watch over those sources of expenditure which are most likely to run into excess, and so to render inevitable a continuance of our almost intolerable burdens. Mr. DAWES has, for instance, clearly made out his case with respect to the navy yards. The estimates for the ensuing financial year are on a most profuse scale, amounting in the whole to $3,607,294, as against $451,000 last year. Then, again, the appropriations for public works are estimated at $24,025,173, against $5,498,000 last year. Allowing that too little money was spent in these directions last year, it is manifest that the increase is out of all proportion to the advantages we can hope to derive. The truth is that heads of Departments *will* launch out into all kinds of ambitious and costly projects, unless they are brought to see the absolute necessity of economising. And this is the very lesson which Governments are so slow to learn. The estimates are drawn up in the Departments, and though the House Committee on Appropriations subjects them to close and thorough revision, the Senate, with the help of the Departments, restores them to the old scale. The Secretary of the Navy says he must have so much, and he is taken at his word. We all know what would happen in a large house of business if the superintendents of departments were allowed to act upon the same principle. They would soon eat up all the profits of the concern.

With the reduction of estimates, and a renewed determination on the part of the Government to restrict expenditure within the narrowest possible limits, consistent with safety and efficiency, there ought no longer to be a moment's doubt with regard to the taxation. It can be reduced,—and in that case the trade of the country will, as it were, breathe freely again. The Government has now to deal with a people who cannot afford to go on paying war taxes. We quite agree with Mr. DAWES that the taxes on shipbuilding materials are causing the "commerce of the country to decline," and we are glad to find that the *Tribune* agrees with him too. There are many other taxes which are operating in an equally injurious manner, and if Congress does its duty to the people, it will at once set about reducing them. Unless it takes that course, it is likely to provoke dissatisfaction from the vast majority of the people, and win the applause of only a few contradictory theorists and doctrinaires.

The Decline of Rural New-England.

The coming census will contain few more interesting and suggestive revelations than those touching the decline of New-England towns. The concentration into cities, the ravages of the late war, the revolutionary work of railroads and factories, the new impulse given to emigration into the South and West, all combined, have lately told upon the rural population of New-England. These four outlets would be enough to deplete a population accustomed to repair its losses by a swelling tide of immigration; but rural New-England is not filled up with immigrants like the West. It preserves more than any other part of the country its ante-revolutionary type of citizens. Its name was well applied, for it is indeed "New" England—a graft from the old stock, which has increased and multiplied, and has retained its distinctive characteristics more than most parts of America.

But now the causes just alluded to have more than balanced the scanty replenishing received by the rural districts. The Palmer (Mass.) *Journal* declares that "the decrease in population among the country towns of Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts is quite startling." The Providence *Press* says of Rhode Island that "there is a tendency here to that which is so palpable in other parts of New-England." The Boston *Courier* says "the war made a deadly breach in the strength of the rural population," and that since its close, and the downfall of slavery, "multitudes of New-England men go to the cheap lands and more genial regions of the South." As a whole, of course, New-England still exhibits the strength of the Anglo-Saxon stock from which its people sprung, and will show a vast gain in population, wealth and power in the statistics of 1870 over those of ten years ago. But the population and wealth and power will have somewhat changed their form.

One paper declares that "railroads and factories have changed the ancient order of things. The population of the hills has slid into the valleys, and with it the wealth also. Farms can now be bought for less than the buildings are worth; several farms are often merged, and briars and brambles spring where once were the garden and the rose." We have seen how Boston has laid hands on the towns surrounding, and has annexed them; how Providence and Portland, Lowell and Worcester, have grown. A Westfield paper very amusingly accused the Springfield *Republican*, the other day, of measuring everything in the universe by its distance from or connection with Springfield,—as one uses the meridian of Greenwich to determine longitudes,—only that this latter is done by common consent, and not through the self-appreciation of the people of Greenwich. And, in fine, there are many illustrations of how the cities, large and little, are getting much the advantage of the villages and towns.

Again, none of the loyal States, save Kansas, the very child of New-England, "the Massachusetts of the West," suffered such loss as these Eastern States. In the official list, or "roll of honor," issued from the War Office, and setting forth the percentage of deaths among the soldiers of each State, first came Kansas, then the New-England States, then the Northwestern States, and so on. Now, New-England could least of all the States afford these depletions of her rustic population. Other States could, by their exhaustless soil—rich in minerals or rich in their fertility—soon attract settlers enough from the Old World to repair their waste places. But New-England, unblessed by Nature, and, save in a few favored spots, comparatively sterile, could not rely on such replenishing. The volunteering in the early years of the war swept away the workers from the plow and the anvil, and towards the end of the war such were the losses in battle that New-England was almost as well drained of men as Louisiana or Georgia. "Oftentimes," remarks the Palmer *Journal*, "we have traveled half a day in Western Massachusetts without seeing a human being, except as we entered a dwelling. A thickly-tenanted, but sadly-neglected burial place, here and there, is evidence that there once dwelt among the hills and mountains a more numerous population."

New-England, according to the old jest, has always been "a fine place to come *from*;" and the traditional tendency to migrate to new places, and the disposition, born with the man and feverish in his blood, to make his way in the world somewhere else than at the birthplace, and to rely on his own exertions, is now more manifest than ever. Not only does New-York sweep in, as ever, the rustic youth of Connecticut and Massachusetts, by the great opportunities it offers,—not only does the West still furnish to the Douglases of Vermont a larger scope,—but now the South is draining the young men of Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, as never before. The region for the "carpet baggers" is no longer, as it has been during the past forty years, mainly the West and the Pacific, but the South as well, where railroads, school houses, churches, and similar "institutions" are increasing marvelously. Besides, as we have said, the New-England cities, Boston, Providence, Springfield, and the rest, are enlarging themselves at the expense of the rural population by offering larger inducements. Cities and villas increase in New-England, but not villages and farms. What, however, is a loss to the one may be a gain to the other, and possibly to the country at large.

The Beginning and the End of the Telegraphers' Strike.

The peremptory and contemptuously brief notification by R. W. PAPE, "G. C. O." of the Telegraphers' League, to the Western Union operators, forms a melancholy comment upon a transaction which will not soon be forgotten by those concerned. He curtly tells them that he has "canvassed the situation" and believes that to continue the strike is "useless." And he farther "absolves" them from their oath, advising them at the same time to return to their work. Thus terminates a struggle which could only have one result, that of injury to a large class of employes, who have lost time and money, and in many cases occupation. It is on their account fortunate that the Company, while it was put to temporary inconvenience in transacting its business, has shown good feeling from the beginning, and has recognized the fact that blind confidence and want of judgment led the operators into a step, the motives for ordering which they were not permitted to understand, and the consequences of which they might have foreseen, but did not.

And yet a little reflection would have prevented all this. The members of the League might have known that the organization was based upon two principles, which at once gave to it a sinister and dangerous relation towards themselves. It was secret and oath-bound. It conferred irresponsible authority upon, as it now appears, one person. The first of these conditions was humiliating, in view of its object. It was intended to secure that good faith and truth which the organizers could not, they implied, leave to the individual private honor of the members, and in that sense was an insult. The strike was ordered as no other that we ever heard of has been. A reason was given, which if true was insufficient, but which being substantially false, left the real motive in the dark. We can understand and sympathise with an important labor movement, the preliminaries of which are discussed, and which is impelled by some manifest wrong. But the telegraphers' strike was of a totally different character—it was not a labor movement at all, properly so called. It was a conspiracy for a secret purpose, and that purpose not the ultimate benefit of its victims. The trades' unions appear to have seen this, and hence the very partial aid which they were disposed to render.

The strikers are "absolved" from their "oath!" There is something revolting in the cool ease with which that act is consummated and promulgated. It looks as if the "G. C. O." were invested with attributes scarcely vouchsafed to ordinary human beings. He holds the power to bind and to loose within the hollow of his hand. An obligation, which those who took it upon themselves no doubt regarded as possessing a sacred character, he treats as a mere farce. It is to be presumed that the telegraphers, who have been deceived and greatly injured, will not rest content, without some effort to trace the hidden springs by which the strike was set in motion. Some comments by a portion of the Press will supply them with a few hints. The outcry was raised that the strike was the result of a monopoly. Very little was said of the remuneration of employes, nor of any injustice to which they may have been subjected. But the argument was directed against a particular company, which was asserted to be an unjust monopoly, and, as such, should be crushed. The inquiry naturally follows whether the strike was not forced with a view of benefiting some ulterior scheme by embarrassing an existing interest. Possibly the wire-pulling was done at a considerable distance from San Francisco, and possibly, also, there were some persons engaged in it of whom the public little dream at yet. A disclosure of the facts with reference to these points would prove very interesting.

Meanwhile, the strike being ended, there remains the counting of the cost incurred, and the advantages gained. The first is made up of direct loss of money, and we fear somewhat of the confidence of the employers. It will take some time to restore the latter, and the former cannot be replaced. As to the advantages, there are none, unless indeed the exposure of an unprincipled set of organizers be reckoned as one. The best way for the operators now is to endeavor to efface the recollection of their mistake, by renewed zeal at their duties. And, as has been repeatedly said, the Company considers them more sinned against than sinning, and is willing to let the dead past be forgotten as far as may be. More than this the telegraphers could not ask;—there are instances enough where a less frank and really generous treatment has been resorted to.

Traupmann and His Crimes.

The most inhuman savage of the present generation was put to death yesterday in Paris. Why it should have been thought that the occasion of his execution would be seized upon as the pretext for a popular "manifestation," we do not profess to understand. The crimes committed by the monster who bore the name of TRAUPMANN are so horrible and revolting that we can almost imagine the universal voice of mankind crying aloud for his blood. As a matter of fact, the crowds which gathered round the scaffold yesterday received TRAUPMANN with a storm of execration. He persisted in his story that he had accomplices—but the mob yelled at the ruffian until he had ceased to exist. It is one of those cases in which almost every one is heard to declare that death is too slight a punishment for the offence.

It is quite possible that under our laws TRAUPMANN would have escaped punishment. We proceed upon the principle that it is wrong to entice or encourage a prisoner to incriminate himself. The French adopt a different system. They employ every means within their power, short of physical torture, to extract the truth from an accused person. The President of the Court of Assizes set before TRAUPMANN a picture of his whole life, and then wrung from him, bit by bit, the awful secrets attending the murder of a husband, a wife and six children. Any one who read the account of the trial which we were enabled to lay before the public last Sunday, will long retain a recollection of the remorseless process used in France to compel a criminal to speak. Never was it employed to better purpose than in bringing this miscreant to the scaffold.

It was in September last that a laborer on his way to work saw a foulard handkerchief sticking out of the ground at a spot near the Pantin Station. He stooped to pull it out, and found that it was attached to a human head. When the Police came they dug up the earth, and found the bodies of six persons, which were afterwards recognized to be those of Mme. KINCK and five of her children. The bodies were mangled in the most hideous manner. Some of the victims had evidently made a struggle for life, and they were horribly stabbed and cut about. The eldest son, a lad of seventeen years of age, was "literally riddled with stabs." When the circumstances attending the murders came to be known, they only deepened the horror with which the crime had been regarded. Mme. KINCK had received a letter desiring her to rejoin her husband. TRAUPMANN met her, and placed her in a carriage with her children. Upon arriving at a certain field he told Mme. KINCK to alight and follow him, but the two youngest children cried, "Mamma! ah, mamma! we will go with you." The poor mother took a little girl of three years of age in her arms, and while walking along TRAUPMANN stabbed her in the back with a table knife. Before he had finished with her the children cried, and he stabbed them also, and moreover beat them about the head with a pickax. Then he went back to the carriage and brought the other three children, and suddenly fell upon them, strangling one and stabbing the others. He spent the remainder of the night in burying them, and then made good his escape.

For a time the suspicion of committing these incredible atrocities fell upon the father of the family thus swept from the earth—JEAN KINCK. KINCK was "a good weak man, easy to dominate," and TRAUPMANN represented that if he would go with him to Alsace, where he had a small property, he would be able to increase his narrow means without any difficulty. KINCK and TRAUPMANN were seen together, but afterwards the former disappeared. TRAUPMANN was arrested, and at once admitted that he had been an accomplice to the murders. He threw the chief part of the blame on KINCK. But it was afterwards discovered that TRAUPMANN had first murdered the father for the sake of some money he had with him, and then conceived the diabolical scheme of annihilating the entire family. He imitated JEAN KINCK's signature, and wrote to Mrs. KINCK the instructions to proceed to Alsace. As he said himself in his confession of Nov. 13: "After KINCK had been murdered, it was a sort of necessity for me to kill the members of his family, since everybody knew that he had come to see me at my native village."

The labyrinth of lies which this barbarous assassin devised to conceal his guilt is much too intricate to be described at this moment. Suffice it to say that a series of accidents served to point him out as the guilty man, and he was arrested on his way to Havre, where he intended to take passage to this country. He concocted story after story, but every fresh fabrication only served to bring the proof of his crime more clearly home to him. After a while he confessed that he had buried KINCK in a spot named by him, and upon search being made there the body was found. Not the least startling part of this almost unprecedented story is that the malefactor was only in his twentieth year. In appearance he was repulsive, and his character had always been that of a violent and passionate man. His mouth was wide; his upper lip was drawn up and displayed his teeth. The fingers of his hands were "twisted and claw-like, and his feet were spread like those of an ape." His actions almost compel us to regard him as a creature scarcely human, and anyone would be a morbid sentimentalist, indeed, who did not rejoice to think that he has been wiped out from the world.

Our Washington correspondent chronicles one hopeful symptom. The demand for reduced taxation, backed by the people and echoed by the great body of the Republican Press, is not unheeded by the Ways and Means Committee. That body, we are told this morning, is "becoming somewhat demoralized in consequence of the strong demonstration of the sentiment in favor of reduction," and attention to the Tax bill instead of the Tariff is spoken of as probable. We see no necessity for substitution in the case. Revision of the tariff in the interest of industry and consumers, and reduction of taxes in the interest of the whole people and as a means of strengthening the public credit—both are needed, and the Ways and Means Committee will err if it think otherwise. It is for the people and the Press to keep up Mr. SUMNER's cry—"Down with the Taxes."

Members of the Massachusetts Legislature complain bitterly because no Boston paper will publish their proceedings in full, and they are going up and down and across its crooked and narrow streets, in the vain search for one which will consent to do so, at the same time manifesting a decided unwillingness to recompense the publisher for his self-sacrificing devotion to their interests. In the hour of their despair we have a word of wisdom for them. We would tell them that if they will say only what is necessary, and do only what is for the real interests of the good old Bay State, they will speedily find that all the papers will give full and satisfactory reports. Until they are wise enough to pursue this course, they should not be surprised that publishers fail to appreciate as highly as they, the dreary speeches and buncombe resolutions which would never be heard were it not for the vain hope that they will be "printed in the paper."

Senator CARPENTER is not far wrong when he holds the people in some degree accountable for the gross abuses which have grown out of the franking system. The petitioners for the abolition of the franking privilege are outnumbered twentyfold by the applications for public documents to be mailed under frank. So the Senator asserts, we have no doubt correctly. But the fact simply establishes the inconsistency of those who, though assailing the privilege, do not object to profit by its exercise. The case against the system remains untouched. The enormous waste of money to which it leads is alone sufficient justification for its abolition; and we look for the support of those who feel—as Senators SUMNER and CARPENTER apparently feel—that the exercise of franking is a nuisance which honest Senators and Representatives would gladly see removed.

The attempt to make a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, the dream and the despair of so many centuries, is, beyond a doubt, the most formidable enterprise of this very enterprising age. The way of the Suez Canal, along the level sands of a marshy desert, was child's play in comparison with a work that must be forced through a wilderness of savage hills lying between Caledonia Bay and the River Savanna, the region in which Lieutenant STRAIN and his party suffered so terribly. The very survey will be an achievement for men of courage and ability. For this, however, Commander SELFRIDGE and his people are well prepared, and they will do everything that can be expected from them. Their great hope is to find some springs in the ridge that runs through the Isthmus, some depressions that would allow a level favorable to the meandering course of the canal; and we hope, for the sake of the present generation, that some such accidents of nature may be discoverable.

Marriage relations that do not happen to be of ancient date must be in a ticklish condition in Alabama. We noticed recently a decision of the Supreme Court of that State affirming the invalidity of marriages solemnized there during the war—though the precise ground on which the decision was rendered did not appear. To increase the complication, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature "to relieve all persons married during the war from the obligations created." Another bill, a telegram states, is intended to legalize the relationship, provided the persons interested mutually consent. These are mischievous matters, and have an ugly look. If the Courts and the Legislature of Alabama go on at this rate, that State will soon eclipse Indiana.

A Washington paper, which, of course, opposes a removal of the capital, thinks it is to the point to say that we are sufficiently oppressed by taxes and burdens without having extra millions thrust on our tax list to gratify a Western city's ambition. Very good; but will Washington refrain from asking to have extra millions thrust on our tax list for repairs and new buildings and its projected World's Fair, to gratify its ambition? Will this Washington paper give us an emphatic and authoritative answer in the negative? The American people, who are oppressed by the taxes and the burdens, would be pleased to have such an assurance.

Reports from Rome respecting the Ecumenical Council and its members vary strangely from day to day. Now, the liberal opposition element is weak—now it is strong. In the first instance the American Bishops were represented as the slavish adherents of the Pope, and the zealous supporters of his most extreme pretensions. On the other hand, yesterday's dispatch states that "the American Bishops object to the declaration of the dogma of infallibility, on the ground that it will tend to check proselytism among the Protestants." These conflicting rumors illustrate the general untrustworthiness of floating statements in regard to the Council. Instead of careful reporting—which, in the circumstances, is impossible—we have mere gossip; conjecture takes the place of fact; and the best thing we can do is to wait patiently for results.

No doubt the Mayor and Comptroller, with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, will see that the Union Ferry Company, in getting the renewed lease of their premises, shall do the City justice in the matter of the fares; but there is another consideration of nearly equal importance, and that regards the gateage of the ferry houses. The gates at Fulton-street and Bridge-street should be drawn back at least fifteen feet from the street, in a semicircular sweep. They are at present, as everybody knows, on the edge of the thoroughfare, and the crowding of vehicles in front, going in or coming out, blocks the way for the street vehicles, and makes the act of crossing dangerous for all ferry passengers. This much-needed improvement should be looked to, in the case of Fulton-street especially. The Company should be compelled to economize its inside space, or add to it from the dock.

Amongst the best of the recommendations made to the Post Office Department by the Postmasters and Special Agents during their late Convention at Washington, is the one respecting "dead letters." Their suggestion is that the Dead Letter Office shall locate in the Post Office of each large city an agent or deputy, who, under the specific regulations of the Department, "may open and properly dispose of such matter held for postage that may come into said office, registered letters excepted." Even under a perfect delivery system the great delays, and often the great losses, caused by the remailing of all such letters to Washington, and again back to their writers, would be a great nuisance. Often where a speedy correction of any mistake in the direction would be available, the delay consequent on this long journey makes the letter effectually "dead," even if it finally reaches the writer. In some European postal systems, the persistency with which errors in addressing letters are repaired—the person for whom the letter is probably intended being tracked through a hundred streets, if necessary, and through a hundred cities even,—does much to diminish the number of dead letters. Here, however, the number is enormous; and any project to facilitate their restoration to the writer at the earliest moment is a move in the right direction.

Some of the Eastern journals are complaining because ministers in that section have recently spoken from their pulpits against Sunday evening sacred concerts, and one in Massachusetts even goes so far as to assert that all such warnings help more than they harm the object against which they are fulminated. But what shall the clergymen do? Shall they desist from denouncing what they believe to be wrong because of the perversity of human nature, which leads men, knowing and loving the right, still the wrong to pursue? The clergymen may or may not be wrong in condemning these "sacred" concerts, but a very hearty belief in the efficacy of their preaching cannot be entertained by those who complain that their denunciations only serve to advertise the evils which they arraign. Let the preacher discharge what he believes to be his duty, and then let his people decide for themselves and take the consequences.

WASHINGTON.

Progress with the Virginia Bill in the Senate—Effect of Mr. Dawes' Retrenchment Speech—The Proposed New Ocean Steamship Line—Decision of the Law Regarding the Income Tax—The Tariff and Taxes—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate at last shows symptoms of returning reason, and of putting an end to debate on the subject of the admission of Virginia. In the long discussion to-day no new points were developed, although Mr. SUMNER made a very labored effort to show that he had procured some additional facts why the State should be retained in bondage some time longer. Two main efforts were made to-day by the opponents of the bill, in neither of which were they successful. The first was to refer the subject to a Select Committee, and the second to postpone action until the latter end of April. To be sure, no vote was taken on either, so strong was the evidence that both propositions would be defeated. Finally, Mr. EDMUNDS threw a little oil on the troubled waters, and the movers of the pending motions having signified their willingness to withdraw, to enable the Senate to take at least one step in advance, the question on his amendment, which was simply the enforcement of the provisions of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, was put and carried, sixteen members only voting in the negative. The extreme party in the Senate regard this as a triumph. But it is a very intangible sort of a victory. An effort was made to get a vote on another amendment providing that the State should be entitled to all the benefits which admission to the Union would give her, except representation in Congress, which should not be conceded until the 1st of March. The end sought to be gained by this was to take precaution against a possible rescinding of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment until that measure was secured beyond all doubt. But strong opposition was made to that questionable kind of legislation, and pending a dispute on it, the adjournment to Executive Session was carried. A final vote to-morrow seems now altogether probable.

MR. DAWES' RETRENCHMENT SPEECH.

There is much feeling, especially in the Departments, at Mr. DAWES' wholesale imputation of the department heads in the matter of estimates. With the general spirit and object of Mr. DAWES' speech, the large majority of the Republicans heartily concur; but if he had made his lecture apply more directly to Congress, which is responsible for the laws which form the basis of all estimates, it would have had equal force, and would have occasioned no heart-burnings. As it is now, the heads of Departments, the Senate and many members of the House, feel aggrieved at the fact that Mr. DAWES could see nothing in the fact that the Administration during the first six months of its existence reduced the expenditures by the sum of thirty millions or more, as compared with the same period in the year 1868 under ANDREW JOHNSON, with whom he drew a disparaging comparison for the present Administration. It was rather humiliating to Republicans to see Democrats to-day subscribing largely for his speech as their best campaign document for the future. Still the effect in Congress will doubtless be good, though Mr. DAWES will have occasion to re-administer the dose to some of his associates in Congress every thirty days or thereabout, for no set of men are so apt to forget their lessons of economy as members of Congress when they are striving for matters in which their particular constituents are interested. Congress has done well so far, and if Mr. DAWES will only hold the rein on his brethren in the House as tightly as he has drawn it on the Departments, the economy so much desired in public expenditure will be achieved.

THE INCOME TAX.

As important differences of construction of the Income Tax law, as to the period of its expiration, have already arisen, General SCHENCK to-day reported a bill, from the Ways and Means Committee, defining the terms of the law so distinctly that no double interpretation can hereafter occur. The points covered are these: The tax on incomes expires June 12, 1870, but some collectors and many bankers, brokers, stockholders, &c., have been holding that on coupons, dividends, &c., the tax has already expired, to wit, with Jan. 1, 1870; and the Paymaster-General, construing the law in the same way, has directed Paymasters to pay army salaries without the income deduction. The bill as reported, which passed without opposition, simply declares that all these sources of income must continue to pay tax with other items of income until the expiration of the law June 30, 1870.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. C. K. GARRISON, RUFUS INGALLS and ALFRED REED have put their propositions relative to the establishment of a line of steamers to Europe, in print. They say that the Navy Department is in possession of five large steamers of 3,000 tons register, which are well adapted to the establishment of an effective line of ocean steamers, and which are now lying unemployed in the Government docks. In order that the Government should aid in a substantial manner, the same as other foreign Governments, in giving an impetus to commerce, it is proposed that these ships shall be sold at such prices as can be mutually agreed upon, the ownership of them to rest with the United States until they shall have been paid for by fixed installments out of the profits of the enterprise. The Company shall keep the ships in seaworthy condition, and the Government shall at any time use said ships for war purposes. Weekly trips are to be made to Europe. They ask, further, a subsidy of $90,000 for each round trip. They state that they have a large naval station, wharves, and piers, in New-York, with all facilities for emigrants, and that within six months they can establish an effective line of steamers. In the paper is given what is called a recapitulation, in which it is set forth that the Government will be a gainer to the extent of having

First—A fleet of *Alabamas* at all times ready to do effective service, with no more cost than the usual expense of carrying the mails. Second—A line of sea-going steamers of equal national service, as men-of-war, will be created, contributing in time of peace to the wealth of the nation. Third—Our people will sail under their own flag. Fourth—The money will all be spent in the United States. Fifth—It will give an impetus to build a new commercial fleet. Sixth—It will create a school for seamen and engineers. Seventh—An improved system of emigration. Eighth—It will give the country the assurance that the mortifying ravages of foreign cruisers will hereafter be prevented.

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee further considered the coal interest this morning, several representatives of Nova Scotia being present. It was shown that in the matter of bituminous coal, that not only was it produced so cheaply here that importations could be kept out, but that under the present condition of things we exported more to Canada West than New-England imported from Nova Scotia. To-morrow the hide and leather interest will be heard. The pressure for placing hides on the free list is very strong from all quarters, the West as well as the East demanding that the great leather industry, which stands next to agriculture in extent and importance, be relieved from all form of oppressive taxation. The Committee are becoming somewhat demoralized in consequence of the strong demonstration of the sentiment in favor of reduction. The tactics of the extreme protectionists now seem to be delay, and an effort to lay aside the Tariff and take up the Tax bill is not improbable, in the hope that thereby all action on the tariff at this session may be avoided. But this game won't work. The House dare not take such a responsibility.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee examined two brokers this morning, Mr. ENOS and Mr. CHILDS. The tenor of their testimony has not transpired, except that it was not important. The Committee are not proceeding, apparently, in the hope of developing any new facts in the matter, but of learning officially the character of the transactions

and of determining then whether Congress can apply any correction. The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, who went to New-York to summon witnesses, has made a report on Messrs. FISK and GOULD, who acknowledge service of the summons, and say that they will respond promptly on Saturday. They only ask that, owing to the condition of affairs on the Erie Railroad, they be not both required to attend at the same time, as it is absolutely necessary that one of them should remain at the New-York office all the time.

THE POSTAL SERVICE—THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House Post Office Committee met this morning and considered several matters of importance. They heard a delegation of letter carriers from the Convention in session here, who ask an increase of pay to $1,200. The matter was referred to a sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. BOND, TYNER & TWITCHELL. The sub-Committee appointed on the abolition of the franking privilege, of which Mr. HILL is Chairman, reported in favor of the bill introduced by Mr. HILL some time since, simply abolishing the privilege. The Committee authorized their Chairman, General FARNSWORTH, to report to the House his bill to prevent and punish abuses of the Post Office establishment, so as to prevent the swindling practices now carried on through the mails. It gives the Postmaster-General complete power to take from the mails any communications addressed to the swindling firms, and to forbid the payment of any money order drawn in their favor, such letters and orders to be returned to the writers and senders thereof. Any person engaging in such fraudulent practices shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to fine or imprisonment upon conviction thereof.

THE LINE AND STAFF DISCUSSION.

The question of the difference between the line and staff in the navy has not yet been considered in the appropriate Committee of the Senate, and will not be taken up until something definite has been done in the House. Senator SPENCER has a bill on the subject before the Committee.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The presentation of petitions for an abolition of the franking privileges has become quite a nuisance in the Senate, not less than a dozen of them being handed in every morning. Some criticism of the Postmaster-General was indulged in this morning by one or two Senators, which, of course, elicited remarks in defence from other members. It was made a subject of unfavorable comment to-day that the Postmaster-General had sent 6,000 circulars, printed at the public expense, and franked to the different Postmasters, inclosing 100,000 memorials instructing those officials to procure signatures in favor of the abolition of the privilege. The mails were loaded down with these documents and the whole proceeding was in itself an abuse. Mr. RAMSEY and Mr. HOWE thought Mr. CRESWELL entitled to the gratitude of the Senate for this action and were surprised that he should be attacked for it.

AIR LINE ROAD AND NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The subject of an air line railroad to New-York and the Niagara Ship Canal was considered to-day in the Railway Committee of the House. The indications are that both measures will be reported favorably, the air line measure particularly.

A DINNER AT THE ARLINGTON HOUSE.

Among the festivities to-night was a large dinner at the Arlington House given by Hon. RICHARD SCHELL and General A. W. HARVEY, of New-York, which, while being without political significance, embraced a number of men of decided mark and positive position in political circles, as will be seen by the following list of guests: Senator CASSERLY, General Jas. Watson Webb, General Butler, General John R. Ketchum, Jas. R. Young, Esq., of the *Tribune*, Hon. Jas. Brooks, C. K. Garrison, Esq., of New-York, General Logan, Judge Parsons, of New-York, Mr. Hoy, of New-York, Hon. N. B. Judd, Judge Poland, Senator Fenton, General Schenck, General Slocum, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Hon. J. G. Shumaker, George Dennison, Esq., of New-York, General Rufus Ingalls, Gen. McDowell, Mr. Spier, of New-York, Hon. F. Wood and General Banks.

INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The following members of the Indian Peace Commission are now in session in this city: Messrs. Brunot, of Pittsburg, President Lave, of Indiana, Farwell, of Chicago, Campbell, of St. Louis, Stuart, of Philadelphia, Colyer, Bishop and Dodge, of New-York. This includes all but Mr. TOBEY, of Boston. They meet at the Indian Office every day for discussion, but have not yet matured any new suggestion. To-day the members of the Commission, accompanied by their wives, paid their respects to the President and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE EARLY ADJOURNMENT PROPOSITION.

The House to-day settled the foolish proposition to adjourn on the 15th of April by defeating it by 20 majority. The proposition was foolish, because it involved the overslaughing of the Tax and Tariff bills, and some of the tariff advocates would like it for that reason. Congress will do well if it gets away from here by the 15th of June.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT BOUNDARIES.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have given the bill establishing the boundaries of the Judicial Circuits of the United States a consideration, and will probably report in favor of its passage. It is the intention of the Committee, however, to consult the Supreme Court Judges on the subject, particularly in reference to one of the Southern Districts.

DECAY OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. LYNCH, as Chairman of the Committee on the Decay of American Commerce, received a long letter, covering fifty pages, to-day from Consul MORSE at London, giving an interesting *résumé*, with statistics of the trade with the United States and England, together with some suggestions on the subject.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The Mexican Commission have not yet been able to obtain an umpire. They agreed a short time ago on Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, but he declined on the ground that his health and business did not admit of his undertaking so much labor.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The McGarrahan cause was taken up on its merits and argued by the Attorney-General in the Supreme Court to-day, and Mr. ASHTON, special counsel for the Secretary of the Interior, the counsel for McGARRAHAN obtaining leave to file a brief within a week. The Attorney-General commenced his argument with the following declaration: "This record presents, we suppose, the most extraordinary exhibitions of the unwarrantable exercise of judicial power on the part of the Court that has ever been brought to the notice of the appellate tribunal." The points as to jurisdiction raised by Secretary BROWNING are insisted on in the argument, and it is contended further, that great as was the error of the Court below in rendering final judgment against Secretary BROWNING without a hearing on the merits of the case, its error in rendering judgment against his successor (Mr. COX) was still more flagrant. Mr. COX was not in any way a party to the proceeding, and his past knowledge of it, as shown by the record, was obtained from the writ commanding him to issue the patent. The proceeding had evidently abated on the retirement of Mr. BROWNING. It is also insisted that the judgment, pursuant to which the writ was issued, under the circumstances above set forth, was entered without even a color of authority of law, and upon the face of the record is an absolute nullity; also, that the lands, being mineral lands, are expressly excepted from the grant made by the act under which McGARRAHAN claims.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.

Representative AXTELL, of California, has written a letter to General A. M. WINN, President of the Mechanics' State Council of California, in which he approves of the efforts being made to so amend the Eight-hour law as to positively require all public work to be done at eight hours per day, whether by contract or superintendent.

DECISION ON THE INCOME TAX.

The following interesting decision has been received from Commissioner DELANO by JOHN B. KERBY, Assessor of the First District of Philadelphia, in reply to a letter of inquiry upon the subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1870.

SIR: A firm in Philadelphia, Penn., write under date of the 18th inst., inquiring under what authority the five per cent. tax is withheld in the payment of interest of their bonds by the various railroad companies, as they hold that the law expired by limitation on the 31st of December, 1869.

They have been referred to you for information, and you are, therefore, advised that, under the provisions of section 119 of the Compilation, it is held that the law has not expired, and that the tax is still withheld under the provisions of section 122. Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

SEC. 119. *And be it further enacted*, That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of March, and be due or payable on or before the 30th day of April in each year, until and including the year 1870, and no longer.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmasters—Edmund Anthony at New-Bedford, Mass.; Nathaniel K. Leavitt at Exeter, N. H.; Jonathan Emerson at Smyrna, Del.; S. C. West at Milwaukee, Wis.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Luther H. Casey, Second District of California; Charles C. Fletcher, Second District of Missouri.

ARMY.

The following general Court Martial has been ordered to meet at West Point, on the 20th inst., for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it:

Major Theodore Edson, Ordnance Department; Captain G. J. Lydecker, Engineer Corps; First Lieutenant J. M. Marshall, Twenty-second Infantry; W. S. Warring, Seventh Infantry; R. C. Churchill, Fourth Artillery; J. C. Mallory, Engineer Corps, and J. P. Story, Jr., unattached, who is Judge-Advocate of the Court; Second Lieutenant Washington L. Ledgerwood, resigned; Post Chaplain Osgood E. Herrick, transferred from Key West to Fort Warren.

The order relieving Captain C. H. Carlton from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, has been revoked.

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander J. C. WATSON has been ordered to the *Congress*; Lieutenant ROBERT E. IMPEY has been ordered to signal duty at Washington; Lieutenant SILAS CASEY has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Colorado*; Lieutenant J. C. KENNETT has been detached from the *Kearsarge* and ordered home. The order of Lieutenant Commander WILLIAM K. WHEELER to the *Guard* has been revoked, and he is directed to resume his duties at the New-York Navy Yard.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The President laid before the Senate a report adopted by the late Louisville Commercial Convention in favor of a Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. CONKLING presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth that the harbor of New-York is threatened by a neighboring State with an encroachment, the effect which would diminish, by two square miles, the circuit of the harbor, and create impediments to the influx and reflux of the tide, which itself served as a perpetual drainage. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of citizens of New-York against the proposed enlargement of the West Point Military Academy as not conducive to loyalty, security or economy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition for the abolition of the franking privilege, and remarked that his information was that the Post Office Department had sent out over the country, at the public expense, 15,000 blanks and 26,000 circulars to Postmasters.

Mr. DRAKE asked by what authority these documents were printed at the public expense.

Mr. PATTERSON supposed it was by the authority of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. DRAKE—Have they been sent free through the mails?

Mr. NYE—I can answer the Senator. They have.

Mr. DRAKE—Then I am in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that the further accumulation of these petitions would be avoided if the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads would promptly report, and the Senate pass a bill granting the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. RAMSEY expressed the opinion that the Postmaster-General had done a public service; for in the event of the passage of the proposed reform, many of the constituents of the Senators who might be disposed to continue their applications for public documents free of expense, would be reminded by their petitions that they had agreed to deprive themselves of the privilege, and, therefore, could not complain.

Petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were also presented by Messrs. SCOTT, THAYER and HAMLIN. Mr. THAYER said he would like to know from what law the Postmaster-General derived his authority, to procure from the people instructions to Congress to pass a particular measure. He believed it improper for any department to undertake to bring about legislation by circulating the grossest misrepresentations of fact.

Mr. HOWE believed it the duty of the Postmaster-General to aid in the repeal of one of the grossest abuses in the expenditures of the Government.

VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a memorial intended to call the attention of Congress to violations of the Revenue laws, whereby large quantities of merchandise were smuggled into the United States by a class of swindlers and horse thieves who infested a portion of the Territory, which included the City of Matamoras, known as the "Free Belt," which, prior to the war, was set apart by the Mexican Government. The loss of revenue to the United States by this unlawful traffic is estimated at from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 annually. Official correspondence had resulted in the refusal by the Mexican Government to abolish this "Free Belt," and some remedy for the evil was now imperative. In view of its importance, he moved the memorial be tabled and printed, which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. POMEROY, by request—Granting lands to aid in the construction of the Republican Valley Railroad in Kansas. Referred.

By Mr. OSBORN—Granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in Florida.

By Mr. ROSS—Granting lands to aid in the construction of the Lawrence and Kansas Railroad and Telegraph line.

WITNESSES IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the bill allowing States to determine the qualifications of witnesses in United States Courts, the Committee believing it would be dangerous to give States this power.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

The Virginia bill was then taken up.

Mr. NORTON continued his remarks, commenced yesterday in favor of the bill.

Mr. MORTON rose to correct a statement made by Mr. NORTON, that a Military Commission was now in session in Georgia to pass upon the qualification of members elected to the Legislature. By the terms of the act of Congress the military commander was commissioned to pass upon the qualifications of those who were to take seats in the Legislature. General TERRY had appointed certain persons to take evidence, and communicate to him the result of their investigations. They were not appointed to try any one, but simply to obtain information in order to prevent persons not qualified to take the oath required by Congress from committing perjury.

Mr. NORTON said his complaint was based upon the interference of the Military Commander with the civil administration in the State of Georgia, and he believed that the telegraphic dispatches of the Press furnished sufficient reasons for an official inquiry by the President of the United States into the affairs of Georgia and other States in the South. He thought it unbecoming the Senate to discuss the imposition of fundamental conditions upon a State while these infractions of the law were being daily perpetrated in its name. The newspapers this morning contained the information that General AMES had been elected as United States Senator from Mississippi; yet this man was not even a citizen of that State; but by virtue of his position as a General of the United States he was enabled to control and manipulate the State elections and its civil affairs. In regard to the imposition of fundamental conditions, he believed the effort now made was only calculated to enfeeble the Union and postpone the day of reconciliation; and he entreated Senators to return to their ancient principles, without adherence to which no free government could live.

Mr. WILSON moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL appealed to the Senate to dispose of the bill upon its merits, in order to take up other important measures of legislation upon which the public interests urgently required prompt action. If a majority of the Senate had determined that a State which had complied with all the conditions should not be admitted, let them say so directly. The time of the Senate had been consumed by the hour in discussing the character of a single individual, the Governor of Virginia. But it should not be forgotten that the Senate had confirmed for office not only those who had made speeches against the dominant party, but men who had shot down our brothers in the field.

Mr. SUMNER said he was not in favor of the action proposed by the Senator from Illinois, who would admit to the Union a State still smoking with rebellion. He asserted that the late election in Virginia was a huge fraud, and that the people had voted for Governor WALKER for the purpose of embittering the State, and through him nullifying the new Constitution and trampling out the proposed system of free schools. He read a number of letters from persons in Virginia claiming to be loyal citizens, reciting various instances of outrage and personal hardship to which they had been subjected by others of opposite political proclivities, and representing that, in the event of the rebel element gaining control of the State, these persecutions would compel these correspondents and those who act with them to fly from the State.

Mr. STEWART replied that the names of the writers of the letters just read not having been given, their statements should be received with many grains of allowance, and not be allowed to retard legislation.

Mr. MORTON inquired whether the object of the Senator from Massachusetts, as evinced by his assertion that the late election was a huge fraud, was to overturn that and order a new election?

Mr. SUMNER replied that it was not, but it was simply to purge the Legislature of its rebels.

Mr. MORTON—In other words, to impose the test oath. I had supposed it was conceded in the Senate that at the time the election was held the test oath was not required under the law.

Mr. SUMNER—I have never conceded that, but have contended the oath was required by the existing laws.

Mr. MORTON replied that the Senator from Massachusetts would find himself unsupported on the point by the facts. He failed to see that any good was to be accomplished by the indefinite postponement of Virginia's admission, for if she was finally to be admitted with the present Legislature—and there was no probability of her having any other—why keep her out for one or two years longer? He favored the amendment of the bill so as to declare specifically that the adoption of her Constitution as a whole, in good faith, was a condition of Virginia's admission. A provision like this would be preferable to the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS, because of its more general character; for it would prevent nullification of any material part of the Constitution, particularly the common school provision and that relating to the school fund.

Mr. HOWARD inquired as to the means by which a remedy for a breach of the condition would be applied.

Mr. MORTON replied that he could not undertake to say now, but when the proper time arrived it would be for Congress to determine the character and extent of redress. This had been the course adopted with regard to Georgia, which, after reconstruction, had been remanded to her former state.

Mr. DRAKE declared his opposition to the admission of Virginia while the Fifteenth Amendment was still pending. He therefore moved to postpone further consideration of the subject until Monday, Feb. 28.

A motion to go into Executive Session was voted down by 25 yeas to 32 nays; when at the suggestion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the motions of Messrs. WILSON and DRAKE were withdrawn in order to permit a vote upon the amendment submitted by him.

The Senate then voted on the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS, to require the imposition of an oath upon State officers that they are eligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, which was agreed to—yeas 45, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Willey, Wilson—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Kellogg, McCreery, Norton, Ross, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers—16.

Mr. NYE voted yea, and afterwards changed his vote, remarking that the Judiciary Committee had deserted their ground, and he followed the example.

Mr. EDMUNDS then offered an amendment to add the words: "That the first clause of the act shall take effect on March 1, 1870, and the residue thereof on its passage." He said this amendment would prevent the admission of Senators and Representatives from Virginia into Congress until March 1; that in the meantime the taking of the oath required by legislation would be proceeded with, and the possibility of the Legislature repealing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment avoided.

Messrs. CONKLING, TRUMBULL and HOWARD opposed the amendment as inconsistent with the spirit of the bill, its effect being to deny representation for a time to a State whose right to it was affirmed. Another objection to it was that as a remedial provision it implied the right of Virginia to reconsider and reverse her ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate, at 4:40 o'clock, by a vote of 34 to 26, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, offered a resolution directing the General of the Army to inform the House under what act of Congress, or by what authority Generals RUGER and HAINES and Major GOODFELLOW, officers of the United States Army, are acting in the Legislature of Georgia as a Committee on Elections to adjudicate the legal qualifications of members of that body. Adopted.

Mr. FERRY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to consider the propriety of providing by law that no invalid pensioner shall be deprived of his pension during the time he may have been employed in the civil service of the United States between the 3d of March, 1865, and the 6th of June, 1866. Adopted.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. STILES introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the second Tuesday in April next.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, which was negatived. Yeas 72, nays 83.

Mr. STILES moved the previous question on the passage of the joint resolution. The motion was seconded, 74 to 66. The concurrent resolution was then rejected. Yeas 74, nays 97.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PETERS introduced a bill to amend the Bankrupt act so as to exempt from its provisions certain interests in life insurance policies, which was appropriately referred.

Also, a bill for relief of the officers and enlisted men who reported for General DANIEL ULLMAN's brigade in New-York City; which was referred.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a Niagara Ship Canal; which was referred.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND APPROPRIATION.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

Mr. RANDALL, in order to obviate the objections made yesterday by Mr. DAWES, offered an amendment providing that the proceeds of all sales shall be covered into the Treasury.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, accepted that amendment as a substitute for his own.

Mr. PAINE sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from E. B. HALE, of Cleveland, Ohio, protesting against the burden of taxation, and stating that business there was dead, enterprise paralyzed, and a strong undercurrent setting in against the Administration in the matter of taxes; that the people were being ground to powder, and that if the future brought an explosion, it was not to be wondered at.

Mr. KELLEY made a speech in reply to that of Mr. DAWES yesterday, and quoted against his (DAWES') assertion as to the necessity of raising the surface of the whole island nine feet, the report made by Admiral DAVIS, General HUMPHREY, Commodore ALDEN, Chief Engineer KING and Professor HILGARD, of the United States Coast Survey. He then proceeded at considerable length to detail the advantages which League Island presented for ironclads, and the disadvantages of the present Navy Yard at Philadelphia. He intimated that the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had been pursuing a dog in the manger policy, and that he had been taking an unfair standard of comparison when he compared the estimates for the year with the appropriations of last year.

Mr. DICKEY also replied to the speech of Mr. DAWES yesterday, charging extravagance on the Administration. He said the increase of $49,000,000, which the gentleman spoke of yesterday, included $11,000,000 for pensions. Was the other end of the avenue responsible for that? Was the Treasury Department responsible for the $6,000,000 increase in its estimates, caused by the expense of public buildings ordered by Congress, post offices in New-York and Boston, and other buildings all over the country? It was not for administrative officers to nullify the laws of Congress by refusing to execute them. Five hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars of the increase was in the estimate of the Congressional Printer. Were the Departments responsible for that? Congress had authorized extravagances, and should take the responsibility of them. Nine hundred thousand dollars of the increase was for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims. If Congress did not want to pay such judgments, the Court should be abolished, but they should not be charged against the Administration. Then there was a general deficiency of $4,000,000. The gentleman from Massachusetts should not have drawn the comparison he did between these estimates and the last estimates of ANDREW JOHNSON's Administration, because the latter were to apply to its successor, and because the estimates for the last year of ANDREW JOHNSON's Administration were $372,000,000, and its actual expenditures were $325,000,000. He would go as far as the gentleman from Massachusetts dare to go to cut down public expenditures. It was a gross mistake to make the charge of extravagance against the other end of the avenue. Economy should begin in the House.

The morning hour expired at 2 o'clock, and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution for the continuance of the income tax, which, after explanation by him, was passed. It reads as follows:

Resolved, &c., That whereas doubts have arisen and conflicting decisions been made in the different departments of the Government in regard to the construction of the laws relating to the tax on incomes, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the acts relating to that subject that all persons are liable to the payment of their proper income tax, accruing and to accrue for and during and up to the end of the year 1870, and that the assessment and collection of any such tax in the year 1870, and remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1871, may, under the existing provisions of the law, be made in the last mentioned year.

Mr. SCHENCK, by way of explanation, said that the resolution was in response to an appeal made from the Treasury Department through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to have some action of Congress immediately in order to prevent difficulties into which the Departments were already running since the 1st of January. The language of the law was ambiguous. Payments were now being made to the Government officers in the Treasury Department subject to the deduction of income tax, and perhaps that was the prevailing practice too in regard to the salaries of members. On the other hand the Judge Advocate-General had given the opinion that the salaries of officers of the army were not to be subjected to that deduction. Thus there was not only a conflicting construction of the law but an actual conflict of practice under it. He did not know why the question had been referred by the Paymaster-General of the Army to the Judge Advocate-General, whose duties were confined to the supervision of court-martial proceedings. It should have been referred to the Law Officer of the Treasury, or to the Attorney-General of the United States.

THE PENSION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. MYERS in the chair, on the Pension bill, which appropriates as follows:

For army invalid pensions........[illegible]
For Revolutionary pensions........[illegible]
For navy invalid pensions........[illegible]
For navy pensions of widows, &c........[illegible]
Total........[illegible]

Mr. KELLEY, of New-York, from the Committee of Appropriations, explained the cause of the increase in this bill over the Pension bill of last year. He showed that the balance on June 30, 1868, was $[illegible], the appropriation for 1869 was $[illegible], leaving applicable to that year $27,656,866. The payments for the year 1869 were $[illegible], leaving a balance of $[illegible],702. The appropriations for the year ending June, 1870, were $19,350,000, leaving applicable to that year $[illegible],702. The estimated payments to June, 1870, are $[illegible], leaving a balance of $6,080,815, which added to the $30,000,000 appropriated in this bill, is estimated at about the sum necessary for the payment of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1871.

MR. WOOD ON SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made a statement in reference to the propriety of having pensions paid through the money order office.

Mr. WOOD addressed the Committee in reference to the manner of administration of the Treasury Department. The power conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, he said, was greater than had ever been placed in the hands of any officer of the Government. He could use at pleasure the public credit and the public securities, and could make the fortune or accomplish the ruin of individuals or communities at his pleasure. Most men would have instinctively hesitated before assuming so much responsibility. Not so Mr. BOUTWELL. He had been willing to exercise not only all his legal authority, but a good deal more. The power conferred had been exhausted, and power not conferred had been assumed. Mr. BOUTWELL assumed to have been governed by policy, but he (Mr. WOOD) saw no policy in his course. At times the sale of bonds had been so arranged as to enhance the price; again, so as to depress the price. On the other hand, gold had been sold at a lower figure than the market; and again, gold had been put upon the market for sale, and then suddenly withdrawn when a little above the market price could have been obtained. He had paid no respect to the course of trade as affected by the condition of the money market. Last Summer and Fall he used his large resources to alter the usual course of things. In the Summer, when there was, as usual, a large surplus of capital, he added to it by buying five-twenty six per cent. bonds, which did not mature in eighteen years, and disbursing currency for that purpose. Why was that? Certainly there must have been some motive other than the public good or sound financiering. In buying these bonds, he not only suddenly increased the volume of outstanding currency, but he increased the public debt. He paid $1,300 on demand for $1,000 payable in eighteen years. What would be said of the sanity of a merchant who, though unable to pay his notes at par, went into the market to buy his paper, having years to run, and actually paid a premium? Some of these bonds purchased at a premium were issued under the act of Congress, which declared on its face that they should be payable in legal-tender notes. The Secretary paid them in legal-tender notes, but at a premium of about twenty-five per cent. He gave a gratuity of $250,000 on every million thus reduced. How would the Secretary and his friends defend that course? No mode of reasoning could justify the payment of an obligation in coin when gold was at a premium, when the obligation itself declared on its face that it was payable in paper. No reasoning was necessary to show the unpardonable ignorance, or something worse, which the Secretary had shown in that transaction.

Mr. WOOD went on to criticise the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in selling gold and buying bonds, and attributed to the frequent changes of his policy many mercantile failures that had occurred, and the general prostration of trade throughout the country. The disregard of law by the Secretary and his vacillating and suspicious course had not only caused a very general distrust in his purity of purpose, but also in his capacity. The effect upon the public credit had been obvious. It was shown in the greatly-reduced values of our securities. United States bonds that had been selling for 120 to 125 in August last, were now worth only from 112 to 115, and this too notwithstanding the alleged reduction of the public debt, and a large surplus over expenditures in the current receipts. Another objection to the Secretary was the manner in which he made up his monthly statement of the public debt. It was not frank and manly. There was a disingenuousness about it more in keeping with the cunning of a small village practitioner than the elevated and comprehensive sphere of the Finance Minister of a great nation. If it were true that the debt had been decreased other influences had caused it, and not his management of the finances. So far as his skill or energy was concerned, there was not the slightest proof that it had been successfully exercised to accomplish any beneficial results whatever. The recent report of the Secretary was the only exposition the country had of his financial policy, and a careful examination of that document would lead an unprejudiced mind to acquit the Secretary of one of the charges sometimes made against him, that of actual dishonesty, for it made his incapacity so evident that all his errors were explainable on that ground rather than on a supposition of a willful intention to use his office for impure and dishonest purposes. As to the proposition to change the six per cent. bonds into four and a half per cent. bonds, the simple meaning of it was to compel the holders to relinquish the former and receive the latter. The Secretary's language could have no other construction, and he (Mr. WOOD) held that that was repudiation in its worst form. In conclusion, Mr. WOOD disclaimed any feeling of personal hostility towads Mr. BOUTWELL, with whom his relations as a member of the House for five years had been pleasant and agreeable; but he was led to express these views in the discharge of his public duties.

Mr. SLOCUM moved to strike out of the bill the proviso for the transfer of the Navy Pension Fund into the Treasury, and for the payment of navy pensions in the same manner as army pensions, and argued in support of the motion.

Mr. KELLEY advocated the propriety of retaining the proviso, and argued that the maintenance of a separate pension fund for the navy was an anomaly borrowed from the old English system.

Messrs. LAWRENCE and BUTLER, of Massachusetts, maintained the same view of the subject.

Messrs. MAYNARD and STEVENS took the opposite view of the question.

After considerable discussion Mr. SLOCUM's motion was rejected. The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Committee took up the West Point Military Academy Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $315,369.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Appropriations, explained the various items in the bill, which amounted to $40,708 over the bill of last year. The excess was owing to the fact that there were 290 cadets estimated for instead of 260, and that an item of $25,000 was appropriated in this bill for a fire-proof building for public offices and archives, and $7,000 for rebuilding the north wharf.

Mr. LOGAN, while he had no opposition to the bill, thought that action on it might be deferred until Congress had passed upon a bill which he had introduced abolishing the system of longevity rations and forage, &c., by which the pay of army officers was so complicated that no one could tell what it was, and establishing regular grades of pay.

Mr. BECK said that any law of that kind which might be passed, would, of course, apply to the officers of the Military Academy.

Without disposing of the bill the Committee rose, and the Pension bill was reported to the House and passed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Numerous petitions for the repeal of the franking privilege were presented by Messrs. GARFIELD, STRONG, and KELLOGG.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition of the citizens of Mystic Bridge, Conn., for the repeal of the tax on shipbuilding interests.

Mr. CALKIN presented a petition of the shipowners in New-York City against free trade in ships, and in favor of the removal of all taxation in shipbuilding and sailing interests.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a memorial of the iron manufacturers of Youngstown, Ohio, against a reduction of tariff on iron.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SLOCUM—Donating captured canon for a monument at West Point, N. Y.

By Mr. BOWEN—To complete the Custom House at Charleston, S. C.

The House then adjourned.

Personal.

Viscount de Thurg, of France, and Hon. James M. Marvin, M. C., of Saratoga, are at the New-York Hotel. Judge Noah Davis, of Albion; Hon. J. B. Alley, of Boston; Hon. J. B. Saxe, of Albany; Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Hon. M. P. Walker, of Maine, Hon. S. R. Van Deusen, of Newburg; Hon. George O. Evans, of Baltimore; and Hon. James V. [illegible], of Orleans County, New-York, are at the Astor House. General [illegible] Ewing, of Ohio; Hon. H. G. Fant, of Richmond; Hon. T. F. Sawyer, of Washington; Professor Eastman, of Concord; and Hon. George W. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. General Vogdes, of the United States Army, is at the Coleman House. Ex-Senator Palmer, of Amenia; and W. H. Chamberlin, of Worcester, are at the Albemarle Hotel. General James A. Cunningham, of Boston; Hon. D. E. Park, of Pittsburg; Hon. Charles Hamlin, of Maine, and Hon. H. Raymond, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MISS MEHLIG'S CONCERT.

Miss ANNA MEHLIG's concert at Steinway Hall may be remembered on account of some individual performances, but will certainly not be borne in mind for its attractiveness in respect of selections. Programmes, combining classical and popular elements in nice proportion, are much fewer than the care with which it occurs to us they could be formed would warrant one in expecting, but that interpreted yesterday was unusually deficient in variety and in the interest which clusters about much worthy and wearisome music. BEETHOVEN's trio for pianoforte, violin and violoncello, (Op. 97,) was first given by Miss MEHLIG and Messrs. KOPTA and BERGNER. An unending Lied by SCHUBERT, ("Im Freien,") and a "Neapolitanisches Lied" followed, Mme. EMMA CARLATI singing these with a fresh but uncultivated soprano voice, and with flat intonation almost throughout. Miss MEHLIG then played CHOPIN's "Nocturne" with much sentiment and delicacy, and executed magnificently BACH's Prelude and Fugue in G minor, arranged for the piano—and for one performer out of a thousand, spite of the inferior qualities of a piano for such compositions—by LISZT. VIEUXTEMPS' "Variations Brillantes" were deliciously executed on the violin by Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, whom we would only like to see possessed of a more perfect repose of manner. Miss MEHLIG afterwards rendered R. SCHUMANN's "Carnaval," a series of character pieces which she certainly did not redeem from an appearance of puerility, and from the bad effect of excessive length. Mme. CARLATI sang "Bel Raggio" in a very uneven manner, and the concert ended with LISZT's "Grande Polonaise," to which, we imagine, more sound and brilliancy could be given. The audience was quite numerous, and Miss MEHLIG had abundant proof of their admiration of her talent.

NEW SERIES OF CONCERTS.

The first of what must prove a valuable series of "organ recitals," was inaugurated by the accomplished organist of Grace Church, Mr. WARREN, yesterday afternoon, at the hall of the Y. M. C. A. They are not *popular* concerts, according to any modern understanding of the term, for they are to be devoted to the performance of selected compositions from those old masters known by the honorable title of "classic" composers. While it is not likely, therefore, that the audiences will be large, they will surely be attentive and appreciative. Mr. WARREN's name alone (for his skill and ability have placed him among the first of American organists) insures a faithful interpretation of the works selected. Yesterday's programme opened with a Prelude and Fugue in B minor, and two Choral Preludes, by J. S. BACH, the great master of the organ. BACH's music, always grand and full of rich harmony, is like a problem in abstract mathematics, it only interests those who are willing to study it earnestly. BACH weaves his web and leaves one to follow the main thread; he leads into a labyrinth of melody and variations, and he who treads it must mark each step, or become hopelessly entangled in a vain effort to follow the main passage. Requiring every talent the organist possesses for their correct interpretation, they are never appreciated by most hearers. The *andante tranquillo* movement from MENDELSSOHN's Sonata No. 3 in A major, and more particularly two pieces in canon form, op. 56, Nos. 4 and 5, by SCHUMANN, proved more attractive. Both displayed the softer stops of the instrument, which have been hitherto neglected in a desire for orchestral effects. Their quiet sweetness and beauty were well brought out by Mr. WARREN, and the selections from SCHUMANN were songlike in their rich and rare melody. The Concertante in C minor by THIELE, a composer but little known, served to exhibit Mr. WARREN's superb pedal playing. Miss BRIER, the soprano of Dr. ROGERS' church, on Fifth-avenue, assisted Mr. WARREN with her pleasant voice. We are glad to note that these concerts will occur every Wednesday afternoon for the present, and we trust the attendance may be approximately as good as the music.

RETURN OF MR. MARETZEK'S COMPANY.

The sale of seats for Mr. MARETZEK's second or Spring season of twenty nights, begins to-day at the box office of the Academy of Music. We are informed that the company have been highly successful since their departure from the Metropolis, and that Signor LEFRANC, in particular, has covered himself with laurels. Each subscriber to the present season is to be entitled to a free admission to the fourth annual "Bal d'Opera Italian;" but as "Masaniello" is to be sung and, with LEFRANC, will doubtless make a *furore*, as "William Tell" is to repeated, and several fresh works are to be brought forward that have hitherto been kept in reserve, we do not doubt the success of the season, even in the absence of this special inducement.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

A grand concert for the benefit of suffering Cuban families, occurs at the Art Building, Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, to-night. Mme. ADELE VARONA and a number of amateurs, under the direction of Mme. GAZZANIGA-ALBITES, are to be the performers.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI's incapacitation by illness for concert work has already been noticed here. It is now our pleasant duty to announce the lady's recovery. She sings in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the evening of Saturday next.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The fact that "Ours" was acted for the eighth time last night to a capital house, furnishes undeniable proof of the popularity of the play with Mr. WALLACK's patrons. We do not admire "Ours" so unreservedly as most of ROBERTSON's plays, but it has excellent opportunities for effect, which are well availed of, and Mr. WALLACK's acting in *Chalcote* is one of the best relished of his impersonations. The enthusiasm with which the audiences regularly greet the military parts of this drama is almost patriotic, and shows despite the British redcoats, and indeed the British flavor of the whole piece, that "blood is thicker than water." "Ours" is admirably represented at Wallack's, and richly merits the success it has achieved. It is to be given for the *matinee* on Saturday.

DEBUT OF MISS NORRIS.

The Union League Theatre was crowded to excess last night to witness the first appearance, as a public reader, of Miss CLARA F. NORRIS. The young lady was received with generous encouragement and showed talent enough to deserve it. She has a tall slight figure, mobile features, blonde hair, expressive eyes and a voice sweet and flexible but deficient in power. This, the usual shortcoming of novices, may be easily overcome, it may be hoped, in the case of Miss NORRIS, who has clearly plenty of intelligence and, we judge, willingness to learn. A few provincialisms in pronunciation mar her readings but they exhibit, on the whole, considerable talent, and the *debut* must in fairness be recorded as a promising one. Miss NORRIS was assisted by Mr. FROBISHER, the elocutionist.

A Persevering Captain—The Case of the Ship Dexter.

From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 16.

Among the most notable instances of perseverance under difficulties which has occurred recently was that of Captain TAYLOR, of the ship *Dexter*, which arrived on Thursday last after a passage of 168 days from New-York. On the 8th of September, while off Rio, the *Dexter* was found to be leaking badly. Being fortunately provided with a steam engine, it was connected with the pumps and set to work. When the fact was first discovered water was coming in at such a rate as to require 3,000 strokes [illegible] to keep her afloat. [illegible] soon after increased to 4,000 [illegible]. The Captain determined to test the [illegible] of his engine and pumps, and, anxious to save expense to owners and underwriters, decided not to put into Rio, but to make his way to his port of destination, if such a thing was possible. The engine, however, unfortunately breaking down, the crew were compelled to work night and day for some time in order to keep the ship afloat. Arriving off this harbor, Captain TAYLOR signaled for a tugboat, and was towed into port. The *Dexter*, which is owned by Messrs. ISAAC TAYLOR & Co., of New-York, is now discharging cargo at Mission-street wharf, but is leaking so badly that the ship's engine, which has been repaired, is kept constantly at work with the pumps.

THE TOILET COMPANION is the name by which JOSEPH BURNETT & Co. designate the neat and convenient case in which these famous chemists and perfumers put up their superior preparations for toilet use, viz.: "Cocoaine" for the hair; "Kalliston," for the skin; "Florimel," for the handkerchief; and "Oriental Tooth Wash." These are not only of approved usefulness, and all that they profess to be, but also remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity very seldom met with in articles which are sold at such moderate prices.—*Louisville Democrat.*

NEVER SAY DYE OR "NOT A DYE;" but ask for PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your head, beard, whiskers, or mustaches, if gray or grizzled, and the color they wore before they faded will return to them.—*Advertisement.*

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists.

J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

WOMAN'S FRIEND.—PYLE'S "O. K." Soap, always pure and hard. PYLE's Soap, Saleratus and Cream Tartar are the kind for the economical. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot 350 Washington-st.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

THE TRAUPMANN TRIAL—Sentence of the Murderer; Rochefort to be Arraigned; John Bright on the Fenians; The London Press on the Winnipeg Rebellion; Angry Debates in the Corps Legislatif; Rochefort Demonstrations; Progress of Canada in Railway Enterprise; New Lines; Their Business and Prospects; Proclamation of General de Rodas in Cuba; The Ecumenical Council—The Question of Infallibility; The Relations Between Count Bismarck and Mr. Burlingame; The visit of Prince Arthur.

Political Affairs.

Proceedings of Congress and State Legislatures; The Constitutional Convention in Tennessee; Gossip About Connecticut Politics; Meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society; The Woman's Council; Republican Meetings in Georgia.

General Topics.

The Press on Taxation; The Case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe; The State of New-York Ninety Years Ago; Report on Alaska; Arctic Explorations; Assassination of Two Nephews of General Milow; Religious Items; Current Notes; The Paraguayan Investigation; Mr. Wells and Mr. Greeley; The Tariff Bill; The Gold Conspiracy Investigation; The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Troubles; The Proposed Reception of Mr. Peabody's Remains; The Red River Rebellion; The Bible in the Ohio Public Schools; The Storm and Flood in Louisville, Ky.

Local Intelligence.

The Great Metropolis; The Valentine Season; The Methodist Book Concern Troubles; Plot to Rob the Banks; Sad Fate of a Miser; Troubles of a Prima Donna; The Twiggs Sword and General Butler; Another Bank Swindle.

Agricultural.

American Dairymen's Convention; The Primary Wheat Market of the World; "Stick to the Farm;" Temperature of Stables; Curing Beef; Review of the Racing Season; The Labor Question in South Carolina; Brevities.

Editorial Comments.

Mr. Boutwell's Plea for Excessive Taxation; The Shipping Interest—Measures for its Relief; Suffrage in Missouri—Forward Steps; How to Lighten the Income Tax; Down with the Taxes; The Western Democracy True to Repudiation; The Melting Pot for Family Estates; Where the Shoe Pinches; Missionaries' and Clergymen's Salaries; Canal and Railroad Traffic; Our New Possessions; The Chances of Acquisition; What Protection Does Pig Iron Require?

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ballou's "New-York" Shirts Made to order, of New-York Mills, at $18 per dozen, "hand made," at No. 296 Broadway.

Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards. Initialed Note Papers, Monograms. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BLATCHFORD—HONE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD to KATHARINE HONE, daughter of the late Philip Hone.

PERRY—PROUDFOOT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Short, Colonel DAVID PERRY, U. S. A., to MARGARET, daughter of the late Laurence Proudfoot, M. D., of this City. No cards.

REMSEN—WAGSTAFF.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, at Trinity Chapel, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., &c., Bishop of Long Island, assisted by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's, and Rev. Geo. W. Du Bois, of Faribault, Minn., PHOENIX REMSEN to SARAH LOUISA, daughter of Dr. Alfred Wagstaff, all of New-York.

TAYLOR—CHILTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Price, FRANCIS P. TAYLOR to VIRGINIA, daughter of the late Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, Hon. JOSEPH H. ANDERSON, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the village Methodist Church in White Plains, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 8½ o'clock A. M. train from New-York.

ANDREAS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, of scarlet fever, MARY DUNHAM, aged 5 years, and JOHN WENDEL, aged 3 years, only children of John W. and Maria W. Andreas.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the family, No. 144 East 37th-st., near Lexington-av., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOOTH.—In Norwich, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 8, at the residence of George Kinney, EMMA M. BOOTH, aged 60 years, for many years a worthy and dear friend of the family.

BUCKLIN.—At Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, THOMAS P. BUCKLIN, aged 66, for many years a merchant of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Chas. D. Owen, No. 126 Waterman-st., Providence, on Friday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M. His friends and those of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

CHAMBERS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, RICHARD A. CHAMBERS, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 5 Carman-place, Carmansville, on the afternoon of Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. Trains leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st. and 10th-av., at 12 and 1 o'clock.

COOPER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 17, WILLIAM COOPER, aged 59 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 344 West 11th-st., formerly No. 53 Hammond-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

FERRIS.—At Greenwich, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, Deacon SAMUEL FERRIS, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 21st inst., at 11½ o'clock, from the First Congregational Church. Carriages will be in waiting at Cos Cob Bridge on arrival of the 9 o'clock train from 27th-st.

JORDAN.—At Gainesville, Fla., on Monday, Jan. 10, WILLIAM JORDAN, in the 49th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 5 Rutgers-place, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1 P. M. Remains to be taken to Green-Wood.

LUCKEMEYER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, LOUISA, wife of Edward Luckemeyer, in the 28th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 13 East 29th-st., on Thursday, the 20th, at 9½ A. M.

OVERING.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 18, MARY C., widow of Henry Overing, and daughter of the late George Clinton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MANY.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, MARY E., wife of Lewis Many.

The burial services will be at St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, 21st inst. Carriages will be at the station to meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

PROTHEROE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, of inflammation of the brain, MARY EVELINE, youngest daughter of Robert and Magdalen C. Protheroe, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 44 West 33d-st., on Thursday, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

ROBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, ADALINE, widow of the late J. N. Robins, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] Avenue, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

RADFORD.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, Hon. WM. RADFORD, aged 67 years.

His funeral services will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers, on Friday, 21st inst., at 10 A. M. His remains will be taken to Westfield, N. J. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

[illegible].—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, [illegible], wife of the late Jonas Seely [illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Park-st., Jersey City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
is a certain cure for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
and all diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the
HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,
AND
that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
established upwards of 19 years, prepared at
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Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York, and
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IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
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IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
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have removed from
No. 57 Walker-st.
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Of all descriptions for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

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EVAPORATORS,
For removing the dryness and unhealthfulness of furnace air.
Can be applied to any ordinary furnace upon twenty-four hours' notice, at a cost of from $15 to $25, according to size and style of furnace.
JACOB BITTROLFF, Maker, No. 376 6th-av.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
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Prof. DANIEL C. EATON, Yale College, New-Haven. — LEWIS W. LEEDS, Engineer of Ventilation and Heating, No. 110 Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

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ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

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With license under letters patent we have introduced CARBOLIC ACID into the manufacture of Soaps for Toilet and Household use, being the cheapest and most convenient method of applying this disinfectant in all cases of contagious diseases, such as smallpox, &c.
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MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL vigor are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—DYSPEPSIA, phthisis, diarrhoea, &c., cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis. Cure No. 72,449: TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24, 1868.—I have found Du Barry's Revalenta Food the "sine qua non" for indigestion. J. C. BOARDMAN, M. D. T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., New-York, and at all druggists and grocers.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ISSUED THIS DAY.
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER
OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
WITH FOUR FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.
CONTENTS:
I. THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON. A novel. Part VIII. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
II. THE BIRD. A poem. By SARA T. SMITH.
III. THE PENN FAMILY. By JOHN JAY SMITH.
IV. MATCH MAKING. By J. W. WATSON.
V. UNDER FALSE COLORS. By Mrs. LUCY HAMILTON HOOPER.
VI. THE TWO FLAGS. A poem. By EDWARD RENAUD.
VII. HIGH LIFE, OR SKETCHES IN SWITZERLAND.
VIII. THE FREEDMAN AND HIS FUTURE. Part II. By GEORGE FITZHUGH.
IX. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. A novel. Concluded. By Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN.
X. OUR GEOGRAPHICAL SPONSORS. By W. W. CRANE.
XI. AN EXTRAORDINARY EPISODE. By E. LEWIS.
XII. THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.
XIII. EDWIN M. STANTON. Secret History of Lincoln's Cabinet.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
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FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

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THE AMERICAN TUNE BOOK,
THE GREAT DESIDERATUM OF POPULAR SOCIAL AND CHURCH MUSIC.
Containing all the tune-honored Sacred Music which has become national in its character. In addition to the Gems of the "Carmina Sacra," upon which it is based, may be found all the familiar Tunes and Anthems which have been surrounded by many hallowed associations in all sections of the country, with an attractive Singing School department by Dr. LOWELL MASON. Price $1 50; $13 50 per dozen. Sample copies sent postpaid on receipt of price.
DITSON & CO.,
No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS restored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales at the Exchange Rooms yesterday. To-day JAMES M. MILLER will sell a lot with buildings, on the corner of First-avenue and Seventeenth-street; and A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will dispose of forty-nine leases of building lots on Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, between First and Second avenues, by order of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School.

WM. H. RAYNOR has sold 200 feet of water right foot of Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, East River, with 13 feet upland on Forty-seventh-street, and 84 feet upland on Forty-eighth-street, for $40,000.

Mr. RAYNOR also reports the sale of two lots on Fifth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets, 25x100 feet each, for $19,000 each.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Howard-st., No. 22, 25x118.2 ... $12,000
6th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24.8x91.9 ... 10,000
8th-st., s. s., 187 ft. e. of 2d-av., 12.6x88.11 ... 12,500
10th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92 ... 19,000
22d-st., n. s., 166 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9 ... nom.
23d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9 ... 15,000
25th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9 ... 3,250
[illegible] ... 1,000
[illegible] ... 1,250
[illegible] ... 6,000
[illegible] ... 2,750
[illegible] ... 4,500
[illegible] ... 3,000
[illegible] ... 2,000
44th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 19.9x100.5 ... 12,500
55th-st., n. s., 267 ft. w. 8th-av., 18.9x100.5 ... 100
65th-st., s. s., 251 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x64 ... 9,000
70th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102 ... 2,800
84th-st. and 4th-av., n. w. corner, 76x32 ... 7,900
2d-av., e. s., 205 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x63 ... 15,500
5th-av., e. s., 27 ft. s. of 86th-st., 26x100 ... 17,400
7th-av. and 128th-st., n. e. corner, 24.11x75 ... 6,100
11th-av., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 100th-st., 21x102.10 ... 4,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway and 38th-st., s. w. corner, 80x168.5, for first 5 years $9,000 per year, next 5 years $12,000 per year, and next 11 years, per year ... $14,000
Murray-st., No. 38, 3 years, per year ... 2,250
Rivington-st., No. 236, 4 years and 7 months, per year ... 636
Cherry-st., No. 464, 10 years, per year, from April 1867 ... 600
6th-av. and 40th-st., n. w. corner, 98.9x200, (3 lots,) 21 years, per year ... 14,000
West 44th-st., No. 356, first floor and basement, 2 years, per year ... 540
2d-av. and 25th-st., n. w. corner store, 2 years and 3 months, per year ... 2,700

KING COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Canton-st., e. s., 140.2 ft. n. of Auburn-place, irregular ... $1,050
Hopkins-st., s. s., 312.6 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x18.9 ... 500
Huntington-st., n. s., 232.3 ft. w. of Court-st., 22x100 ... 7,500
President-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Court-st., 42.6x100 ... 13,000
President-st., s. s., 167.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 42.6x100 ... 12,800
Schermerhorn-st., s. w. s., 84 ft. s. e. of Bond-st., 21x88 ... 6,000
State-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 90x25 ... 3,157
Tillary-st., n. s., 128.11 ft. e. of Gold-st., 23.1x75 ... 5,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 170 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 ... 7,000
2d-st. and 6th-av., n. e. corner, 250x100 ... }
1st-st. and 6th-av., s. e. corner, 250x100 ... } 30,000
2d-st., e. s., 72 ft. n. of South 9th-st., 22x22.8 ... 5,000
North 4th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-st., 100x25 ... 2,950
South 7th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100 ... 10,500
North 10th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100 ... 900
18th-st., n. e. s., 250 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.2 ... 1,450
Classon-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Baltic-st., 25x100 ... 2,250
Flushing-av., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Christie-st., 20x97.10 ... 2,750
Green-av., n. s., 337.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 100x18.9 ... 4,400
Myrtle-av., n. s., 20.4 ft. e. of s. w. corner Johnson-st. ... 42,000
Pacific-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Broadway, 150x100 ... 5,000
Pacific-av., w. s., 285.9 ft. s. of East New-York-av., 25x100 ... 100
Park-av., n. s., 37.6 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 21x115 ... 2,800
Ralph-av., w. s., 162.9 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 20x100 ... 276
Williams-av., e. s., 291.1 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 100x16.5 ... 4,400
Williams-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x160 ... 6,400
Bushwick, Maspeth-av., both sides, adjoining I. Van Cott's and Maspeth Kill, 3 acres, meadow, ½ part ... 50
Flatbush, lot Nos. 26, 27, 28, G. Martense's map ... 270

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburgh.

Saw Mill River road, adjoining Clark Hammond's, 53 acres ... $17,500

Morrisania.

Walton-av. and Clark-place, n. w. corner, 200x425 ... $10,000
140th-st., n. s., 231 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 50x100 ... 4,300

West Farms.

Westchester-av., s. w. s., lots Nos. 14 and 15, map of Crowther's estate, 33x88 ... }
Lot No. 30, 77x187, map of Crowther's estate ... } $3,250
Fordham-av., w. s., part of lot No. 17, Upper Morrisania, 84x100 ... 2,250
Bussing's-lane, n. w. s., adjoining M. Varian's, 12 acres ... 7,500

Westchester.

Willow-lane, n. s., adjoining Samuel Nelson's, 54x204 ... $300

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Camden-st., w. s., 450 ft. s. of Bank-st., 75x100 ... $2,500
Kinney-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Charlton-st., 25x38 ... 532
Camden and Godet sts., n. w. corner, 50x100 ... 3,000
Monroe-st., e. s., 40 ft. from lot No. 17, 125x100 ... 575
Salt meadow land, 3 62-100 acres ... 110
South 8th-st., w. s., intersection of 12th-av., 325x107 ...
South 9th-st., w. s., intersection of 12th-av., 25x100 ... 250
South 10th-st., s. s., 125 ft. s. from 12th-av., 25x100 ... 125
South 9th-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. from 12th-av., 25x100 ... 125
South 9th-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. from 12th-av., 25x100 ... 125
South 8th-st., e. s., intersection of 12th-av., 25x100 ... 125
South 9th-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. from 12th-av., 50x100 ... 250
12th-av., n. s., 60 ft. w. of South 9th-st., 25x100 ... 125
The above eight pieces were sold by the Independent Building Association.
Tichenor-lane, 152.6 ft. n. of Murray-st., 22.6x90 ... $3,000

Milburn.

Road from Milburn to Cheapside, W. Lanor's property, 32 35-100 acres ... $4,000

Woodside.

Cottage-st., n. s., 308 ft. from Belleville road, 40x120 ... $2,600

West Orange.

E. E. Marcy's property, 15 acres ... $15,000

East Orange.

Munn-av., e. s., adjoining M. O. Smith's lot, 50x120 ... $2,000

Jersey City.

7th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6, block No. 2, Wakeman map, Third Ward ... $8,300
Grand and Henderson sts., s. w. corner, 84.6x140x108x145 ... }
Grand and Grove sts., s. e. corner, 62x28x100x(x) ... } 2,800

Hoboken.

Meadow-st., e. s., 123 ft. n. of 6th-st., 22x100 ... $1,450

Hudson City.

Lots Nos. 6, 7 and 8, block No. 8, map of North Waverly ... $3,000
Van Ryphen-av., n. s., lot Nos. 33 and 34, D. Van Riper's map ... 6,000
Lots Nos. 269, 270, 311 and 312, map Washington Village Land Association ... 4,200

Union.

Humboldt-st., n. s., lot No. 133, block No. 28, map of North Hoboken ... $400

Harrison.

Latham-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-st., 50x100 ... $550

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house in 48th-st., near 5th-av., 20x60; lot full size; constructed by one of our best builders, and in splendid order. Address C. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 262 EAST 50TH-ST., in prime order; finished with all modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 29 2d-av.

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A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 22x50, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; lot 22x146; garden and fruit; a very desirable location and very convenient to all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, GLACE & CO., No. 60 William-st., N. Y., or at No. 45½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE AT A great bargain; the most desirable place in Brooklyn, convenient to all ferries, and within 45 minutes of City Hall, New-York; house, stable, &c., and three lots of ground beautifully laid out; terms very easy. For particulars address J. K., owner, Box No. 5225 Post Office, New-York.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY FINE and elegant country seat, within a few minutes drive of Orange Brick Church Station, N. J., comprising 22 acres of land, watered by a permanent and full flowing spring, from which the main house is supplied by steam force pumps; beautifully shaded and laid out, and abundantly fruited. The mansion is thoroughly plumbed, large and commodious, containing about 20 rooms, and is suitable for a large family, boarding house or hotel. For price, terms, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MONTROSE—BETWEEN ORANGE AND South Orange, N. J.; opposite and commanding elegant views of mountain; residence and stables, thoroughly built, slate roofs, containing every modern convenience; eleven rooms; near depot; neighborhood restricted; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS.—A beautiful residence, with outbuildings and twenty-two acres of land, admirably located on Staten Island, will be exchanged on equitable terms for dry goods, by the owner, residing at Albany. Address W. J. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A HOUSE finely located on Main-st., Orange, N. J., 3 minutes' walk from depot; has 15 rooms, with furnace, gas, hot and cold water, 1½ acres land in garden and lawn, first-class stable and cowhouse. Would exchange for house well located in New-York. Inquire of WM. M. PRICE, No. 118 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety. Beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE CUPOLA HOUSE, filled in with brick, 3¼ miles from 26th-st., in Westchester County, ten minutes from depot; eight City lots; price $11,000; $6,000 cash; rest as long as wanted. Apply at No. 1 Chambers-st., the store.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 35 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depot. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLOT of ground of 30 acres at Englewood, N. J., now covered with fine timber, highly and eligibly located, opposite villa lots, and abutting an avenue 100 feet wide, and admirably adapted for cutting up into lots or villa plots. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.
New corner store, Mercer-st., 25x88.
New houses, 23d-st., near 4th-av., 12.9x50.
New cottages, 107th-st., near Boulevard, 21x31.
Offices, No. 349 Broadway.
Apply to W. B. MORGAN, No. 12 Washington-place.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—New No. 420 4th-av., near 29th-st.; all improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

EIGHTH-AVENUE STORE TO LET OR lease, No. 466, between 30th and 31st sts.; in good order. Apply to JAMES K. PELL, No. 10 West 23d-st., or No. 159 Pearl-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEKOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 13 4th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT ON UNION-SQUARE, with or without the rear lot on 15th-st.; will be let for four years. To a good tenant the rent would be low.

ALSO,
House on 14th-st., next to Messrs. Johnson, Burns & Co., 25x106 feet, will be let for a long or short term at a low rent.

ALSO,
House No. 12 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., extra large. Rent only $5,000 per annum.

ALSO,
No. 48 Irving-place, extra size, fully and handsomely furnished, would rent low to a private family for two years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 488 LEXINGTON-AV., A first-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 18 South William-st.

TO RENT IN YORKVILLE—A FURnished house; a gentleman and wife would like to board in the house; references. Address Box No. 244 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS ON THE SECond floor of a private house in a respectable, quiet neighborhood, anywhere on the west side of the City of New-York between 14th and 28th sts.; family consists only of man and wife; rent not to exceed $14 or $16. Address Mrs. J. E., No. 297 Court-st., near Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DEY, FRONT and SOUTH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER AND UNDER DIRECTION OF SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ABRAHAM VALENTINE, DECEASED.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Barclay sts., and known as No. 222; lot 25.0¼ front, 25.4 rear, 81.5 south side, 82.1⅛ north side.

DEY-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Washington and West sts., and known as No. 50; lot 22.0½ front, 22 rear, by 82 feet 5 inches in depth on each side.

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of Front-st., between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip, and known as No. 165; lot 24.11 front, 22.10½ rear, 102 feet easterly side, 100.6 westerly side.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 206; lot 20 by about 72.4.

Sales maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE—By order of Supreme Court, valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harries, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 136 Cedar-st.
No. 135 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 108 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st., Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 166 Washington-st.
No. 230 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 232 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 42d-st. (late No. 200 42d-st.)

Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 15 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER of Executors, No. 55 Dey-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of Cortlandt Palmer, Executor of Mrs. E. [illegible].

DEY-ST.—The valuable five-story and basement brown-stone front store and lot, No. 55 Dey-st., south side, 100 feet east of Greenwich-st., and about 250 feet west of Church-st. [illegible] feet on first floor, 75 feet deep above; fireproof vaults in front; lot 25x90 feet. Possession [illegible].

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.

In denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of ... $10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at ... 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds ... 1,500,000
Total ... $15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
HUMBOLDT RIVER GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.
Jan. 1, 1870.

Amount of capital stock, 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Total amount of cash received from the sale of stock, which was subscribed for and paid in from the organization of the Company to the present time ... $20,418 25
Total amount of cash received from the sale of bonds to the present time ... 53,350 00
Total ... $123,768 25
Total amount of disbursements from the organization of the Company to the present time ... 122,869 00
Leaving an indebtedness against the Company so far as receipts and expenditures are concerned, of ... 100 81
Further liabilities for labor, &c. ... 3,321 00
Further liabilities for bonds ... 106,700 00
Further liabilities, interest on bonds 2 years ... 14,000 00
Total ... $125,350 81

The mortgage upon which the foregoing bonds were issued, was, on the 11th day of September, 1869, foreclosed, and the whole of the Company's real estate sold, and under said sale the same was purchased by an authorized agent of the bondholders, as the undersigned are informed and believe, for a nominal sum, consequently the Company have no mines or other property with which to operate, and that the said Company is insolvent and unable to pay its debts.

(Signed,) G. S. HUMPHREY, President.
ALVIN HIGGINS, CHAS. D. SPRAGUE, } A majority of the Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES D. SPRAGUE, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of said Company, and that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is in all respects just and true, according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.
CHAS. D. SPRAGUE.
Sworn before me this 18th day of January, 1870.
H. BRODHEAD, Notary Public New-York City.

FOR SALE.
20,000 Des Moines Valley eight per cent. second issue bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, A. D. 1848, THE KALMIA MILLS COMPANY, incorporated under said act and the amendments thereto, make the following report: The amount of their capital stock is three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) the whole of which has been issued for the payment in full for real estate, mill, machinery and improvements thereon, including manufactured and unmanufactured goods necessary to their business. The amount of the existing debts of the Company is one hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-six cents, ($131,962 46,) and not in excess thereof.

(Signed,) JULIUS GERSON, WM. PATON, JOSEPH RIPLEY, N. F. HUNT. } Majority of Trustees.
(Five cent stamp canceled.)

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

FIFTEEN BONDS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY for $1,000 each, and numbered 34 to 40, Nos. 164 to 168 and 173 to 175 inclusive, have been TO-DAY obtained from us by fraudulent means, and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or loaning money on these Bonds, payment of them and the attached coupons having been stopped by the Company.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
PAID IN ... $500,000

TRUSTEES:
H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. F. BONNER, G. F. Bonner & Co.
T. A. MAYLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BEEDAN, Manager.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th January, at 3 P. M., to 18th February, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
Jan. 18, 1870.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.
To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:
SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $6,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commission. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:
1,500,000 January, 1870. }
1,500,000 July 15, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. }
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, made in pursuance to law, &c.—The capital stock of the Company amounts to $500,000, $14,000 of which was paid in in cash, and the balance was issued in stock for the purchase of property and necessary for the business of the Company. There is no existing debts of the company. That the office of the Company is in the City of New-York, but that the principal portion of the business is transacted in West Virginia.

(Signed,) GEORGE RICE, GEO. B. SATTERLEE, THEO. R. WETMORE, C. B. BOSTWICK, } Trustees.

City and County of New-York, State of New-York: GEORGE RICE being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company, of New-York, and that the matters stated in the above report are true.
(Signed,) GEORGE RICE.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1870.
(Signed,) THOMAS ALLISON, Notary Public New-York County.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Jan. 11, the following-named gentlemen were elected directors of this bank for the ensuing year:
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, DAN'L C. KINGSLAND,
WM. A. THOMSON, DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
JESSE HOYT, JOHN M. DAVIES,
H. STURSBERG, PIERRE V. DUFLON,
BENJ. C. BOGERT, P. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN G. DAVIS, ROBERT SEAMAN,
HENRY COLLINS.

At a meeting of the Board held on SATURDAY, 15th inst., SAMUEL E. SPROULLS was unanimously reelected President, and WILLIAM A. THOMSON was reelected Vice-President.
A. S. APGAR, Assistant Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New-York.—At the annual meeting, held on Jan. 11, instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:
JACOB D. VERMILYE, WM. H. TOWNSEND,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, WM. A. HADDEN,
ALEX. T. STEWART, GUSTAV SCHWAB,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, HENRY PALMER,
JOHN A. STEWART.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB D. VERMILYE was unanimously reelected President, and BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN was reelected Vice-President.
R. McCARTEE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING CO., No. 25 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the shares of the capital stock of this Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment due thereon, will be sold by D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, at this office, on THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock M. pursuant to notice, with particulars, published in the New-York *Tribune* and *Evening Mail*.
WALTON FERGUSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAN. 10, 1870.

$40,000 TO LOAN, ON BOND AND mortgage, on first-class City property. VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
AT 95
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,
AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON, PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These bonds, at present price of gold, yield over nine per cent. interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as United States Five-twenties, which now pay only six and one-fourth per cent. in currency.

They are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over $2,000,000 have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads in a new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95 and accrued interest.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprise, we recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment, affording absolute safety, and paying an annually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	117¾	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114¾	114⅞
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	114¾	114⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	115¼	115⅝	10-40 Regis.	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	115¼	115⅝	10-40 Coupon	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	115¼	115⅝	Gold	121¼	121⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	115¼	115⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109¾	110
Jan. and July	114¼	114¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST. NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS.
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, No. 10 Wall-st.
Orders for the purchase, sale and negotiation of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD promptly executed.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Levi Apgar, C. H. Applegate, E. Jaques,
Jas. Flanagan, Jas. Wallace, John R. Flanagan,
Daniel Foster, A. Curtis, Stephen Viele,
John F. Pupke, Jas. S. Barrow, Ed. Smith,
Geo. Carter, H. K. Thurber, Thos. M. Wheeler,
W. M. Giles, A. Eberhardt, C. R. Richard,
Nelson Smith, Edgar Pinchot, Chas. Spear,
R. C. White, E. T. Teft, Allan Hay,
O. W. F. Randolph, John H. Holdane, Alex. Bonnell,
F. A. Ray, W. W. Owens, T. C. Kimball,
N. C. Miller.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was elected President, JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 99 Broadway, corner Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are: To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained in the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for, and owners of, the capital stock of the last-named Company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named Company and other companies having coal lands in Allegany County, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for [illegible] of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that Company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in full payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and, if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or the stock subscribed for, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that for the purposes of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 15th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at their banking house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JACOB CAMPBELL, JOHN A. MERRITT,
WILLIAM SMITH, ELISHA BROOKS,
GEORGE R. JACKSON, HENRY WEIL,
EBEN. BEADLESTON, JAMES D. FITCH,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, JOHN KERR,
JOHN H. CONTOIT, JOHN C. CALHOUN.
JESSE A. MARSHALL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw
RAILWAY COMPANY
EIGHT PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE EQUIPMENT BONDS,
SECURED BY
SINKING FUND.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named Bonds, at 72½, interest payable 1st of January and 1st July.

These Bonds have only 10 years to run, are convertible at any time into the common stock of the Company, and are secured by a sinking fund of $25,000 per annum, three Bonds to be drawn by lot, monthly, commencing August, 1870.

As an additional security, the faith of the Company and of its Board of Directors in their individual capacity is pledged that no further bonds or liens shall be made by the Company, until the said issue of bonds shall be converted into a mortgage bond of the Company, which this Company agree to do, as soon as legislative authority can be obtained for this purpose.

Any further information desired will be furnished at the office of

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET,
NO. 18 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—All Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

ROME.
DITTA, FREEBORN & CO.,
English and American Banking House, established in 1834, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.
Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOODWARD STEAM PUMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made in pursuance of law, &c. The capital stock of the Company amounts to $120,000, all paid in. The amount of the debts of the Company is $52,108.
G. M. WOODWARD, P. H. SHELLEY, C. W. WOODWARD, G. A. BLOOD, } Trustees.

City, County and State of New-York: GEORGE A. BLOOD, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Company, of New-York, and that the matters stated in the above report are true.
(Signed,) GEORGE A. BLOOD.
Sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1870.
(Signed,) WM. H. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.
By order, S. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary, pro tem.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1870, on the bonds of "The consolidated debt of the City of Davenport, Iowa," will be paid at that date, at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank in the City of New-York.

Holders of bonds or coupons of the old loans of said city can have them converted, at par, into bonds of the new, (secured) issue, at the amount due Aug. 1, 1869, by addressing
C. S. WATKINS, Sec'y, Davenport, Iowa.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 263 CANAL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
H. KIP, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1866, will be redeemed in cash.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst., after which date and until the 4th day of February next the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February prox.
Transfer books will open 2d February. By order of the Board. RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, of Georgia have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the shareholders registered in the New-York office at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1870, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on demand.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in cash, will be paid Jan. 20. Transfer books are closed until that date.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Cash capital ... $500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870 ... [illegible]
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.
CAPITAL ... $200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870 ... [illegible] 70
ASSETS ... [illegible] 70
Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.
SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. R. BROADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY.
A. F. HASTINGS, President.
W. B. BUCKOUT, Vice-President.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.
Capital ... $1,000,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 ... 2,017,869 81
Liabilities ... [illegible]
Rates as low as other First-class Companies.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND!
The Trustees have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per Cent. for the past six months on the above-entitled sums, which, together with the extra dividend declared in July, makes Eight per Cent. for the past year. Payable on and after Jan. 17.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (free of tax) payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Cash Capital, $200,000. Net Cash Surplus, [illegible].
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.
JAMES VERRANCE, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 12, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 26th inst., and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company in Cleveland.
The transfer books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 31st inst.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST. (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst. at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.
Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.
Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.
O. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES NO. 20 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO., NO. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees of the Gardner Manufacturing Company, held at their office this day, a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars per share was declared, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 21st inst.
JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 146 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1870.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. H. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. E. HODGSDON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of June 1870.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1869.
AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

DEALERS IN BUCKWHEAT FLOUR can obtain a fancy article, in limited quantities, by sending their orders to L. H. SOULE, Kirkwood Mills, Oswego County, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st.
On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1870, JANUARY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, N. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, (free of Government tax.)
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.
All deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, President. JOHN McLEAN, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall.
The semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums of $5 and upwards which shall have been on deposit for three or six months next previous to Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on or before the 17th inst.; all interest not called for will be added as principal and compounded at the same rate.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, } Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 291 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; interest from the first day of every month equal to 7 and 8 per cent. per annum. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 5 and 8 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., &c., TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY, WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 12TH-ST., ON THURSDAY, 27TH, FRIDAY, 28TH, AND SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870,
At 10½ o'clock each day, and continuing until all is sold.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest first-class DIAMONDS, of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS, of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner. Jewelry of all descriptions, of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, of the finest water and cut; also, ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish; LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c. of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $500; OVER THAT AMOUNT, FOUR MONTHS' INDORSED NOTES, APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE. ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.

The goods will be on exhibition at our galleries as above on and after MONDAY, 24th inst., until sales.
Catalogues at galleries and offices of the Auctioneers.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the subscribers, mortgagees, will expose for sale at public vendue at No. 60 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., through E. SCHENCK, auctioneer, all the mirrors, curtains, lambrekins, cornices, and other chattels now in the GLENHAM HOTEL, New-York, mortgaged by Jas. E. Miller and Catharine Loeb by mortgage dated Oct. 5, 1868, filed in the New-York Register's Office, Oct. 12, 1868, to satisfy the amount now due on said mortgage.—New-York, Jan. 18, 1870.
E. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Mortgagees.
M. S. ISAACS, Attorney, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARpets, &c.—BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction, FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a large and general assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., removed for convenience of sale.
Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 75,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 23 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 21, AT 10 A. M., AT the salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture; bedding, mirrors, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets; eight fine rosewood pianos. Also, stock of boot and shoe store.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 800 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF Madison-square, a black-and-tan TERRIER, rather old; a liberal reward will be paid if delivered to S. E., corner Madison-av. and 24th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE......Rousseau..SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.........Duchesne..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie..SATURDAY, Mar. 5

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thurs'y, Jan. 20	Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'd'y, Jan. 26	Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2	Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris...........$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Jan. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
EUROPA......Jan. 22 | IOWA......Feb. 12
INDIA......Jan. 29 | CALEDONIA......Feb. 19
CAMBRIA......Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA......Feb. 26
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the company's pier, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Captain Green......Jan. 26, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Girard....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth..Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain Price....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain Cutting.......March 2, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, Thompson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 9 A. M.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $135 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.
FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The regular mail steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.
Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mons. Auguste's" at $3, gold, per day.
Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold............$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold..$80
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene, Jan. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, Feb. 3.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Wednesday, Feb. 2. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deaken, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.
The sidewheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1870, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, will follow Jan. 27.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without storage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 64 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:10 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 5:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 6 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. [illegible]
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. [illegible] Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. [illegible]
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 2:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *5:15 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:35 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick; on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander Lewis. Commander Simmons, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 [illegible]. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—COLEMAN BENEDICT against WILLIAM E. GRAY and THOMAS H. PRATT, doing business under the firm name of Wm. E. Gray & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 138 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, with interest from the 8th day of December, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1869.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1869.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, d16-law6wTh* No. 138 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—WALTER L. CUTTING, committee of the estate of Elijah Whiting, lunatic, against PATTY LINCOLN, Edward Bullard, Jonathan Bullard, Julia Westervelt and Everett Westervelt, her husband, Harriet Newton and Orson Newton, her husband, Mary A. Loomis and Stephen P. Loomis, her husband, Henry Bullard, John A. Bullard, Rebecca Whiting and Nathaniel Whiting, her husband, Horatio Whiting, Joanna Hastings, Carrie (or Caroline) Bullard, Hattie (or Harriet) N. Bullard, and William S. Batchelder, Administrator, &c., (in Massachusetts) of the said Elijah Whiting, deceased.—Summons.—City and County of New-York, ss.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 18, 1869. C. A. HAND, d23-law6wTh* Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FARNHAM L. TUCKER, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. RAY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To Thomas F. Ray, defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 9, 1869.
BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Pl'ff's Att'ys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 21st day of December, 1869. BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Pl'ff's Att'ys. d23-law6wTh

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook in a small private family; willing to do some washing and ironing; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 128 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS; one as first-class cook, and one as nurse and chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations together, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and washer; best of City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and breakfast breads, and desserts of all kinds. Call for two days at No. 219 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting by machine or hand; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 19th-st., rear house, first floor, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress; can cut and fit; will take charge of grown children or assist at light chamberwork; City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; soups, meats and pastry; City reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 308 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress or take care of one or two growing children, and chamberwork in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at 390 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and fancy desserts; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 203 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A woman of experience; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or care of an invalid person; best testimonials. Call at No. 330 4th-av.; new No. 385.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; can cut, fit and operate; has the best City reference. Call at No. 1,234 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; is a thorough cook, and will take the care of milk and butter; country or City; has the best reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 385; good baker.

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED COOK a situation; understands English cooking in all its branches; has fifteen months' City reference from last place; the lady can be seen. Call at No. 1,234 Broadway, second floor, near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECtable Scotch girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing. Call for two days at No. 263 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 1,234 Broadway, second floor, near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as groom or coachman; is willing and obliging; good references from the old country. Call at No. 139 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting fine muslins; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist with washing. Can be seen at No. 316 7th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 302 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to general housework in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 127 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 207 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chambermaid and waitress; could take full charge of a dining room; six years' reference. Apply at No. 220 West 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 490 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL 16 years of age, a situation to take care of a child and do plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 329 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, (a Protestant,) a situation as nurse and chambermaid; salary not so desirable as a quiet home. Address J. M., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook with three years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER work in families by the day. Call at No. 218 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 5 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND would assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 130 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good baker. Call at No. 118 West 18th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., (new No. 385,) for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, without incumbrance, wishes a position in City or country as housekeeper to a gentleman with children, or take full charge of a house for an invalid lady; $3 a week. Call or address all week, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 1,164 Broadway, near 27th-st.

COLORED, IRISH, GERMAN, SCOTCH and American servants, well recommended and capable, for City and country. New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,234 Broadway, near 32d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or gardener and farmer, by a thorough, practical man; understands his business in all its branches; married, one child; wife can take charge of dairy and poultry. Address W. H., seed store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady and respectable young man who understands his business well and can be well recommended; any gentleman requiring his services will not be disappointed; no objections to the country. Address for one week A. B. C., Box 217 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, waiters, porters, servants, laborers, men lately landed, and help of every discription. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 126 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Also female help.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has four years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address M. R., No. 1,233 Broadway.

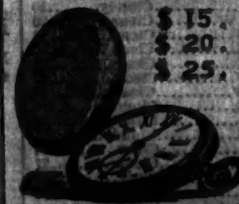
WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as gardener and florist; understands hot and cold graperies; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 235 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, a situation as coachman and groom in either City or country; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good City and country reference. Address R., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; can give good reference; has no objection to going in the country. Call for one week at No. 656 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN SPEAKING FRENCH, Spanish and English, desires a situation as cook; understands all kinds of pastries, soups, jellies and creams; best of reference given. Apply at No. 132 West 18th-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$15. $20. $25. THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY. The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal," (Improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendations. They retain their color, and each one is fully guaranteed by special certificate. Prices—Full jeweled Patent Levers, $15. Equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150. Those of extra fine finish, $20. Equalling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra heavy, superbly finished and splendid watch at $25. This equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting cases, Gents' and Ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, Jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.
"The Collins Metal is the best imitation of gold we have seen."—*New-York Tribune.*
"The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—*New-York Times.*
"One of the $20 Watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*
TO CLUBS—Where Six Watches are ordered at one time, we send a Seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery. C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
Respectfully announce that having secured the services of a
FIRST-CLASS PARIS DRESSMAKER,
They are prepared to make up, at short notice and in the latest styles,
WEDDING, EVENING, DINNER, PARTY AND BALL DRESSES,
which they are confident will give perfect satisfaction.
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

MACY Housekeeping Goods. MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods. MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY
EVERYTHING ELSE.
MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings, MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods, MACY
MACY Books and Stationery, MACY
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

MERINO UNDER WEAR For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 808 and 682 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOME ROOM, FOR TWO, ON first floor; one on third, and two single rooms, for gentlemen, in a corner house, with first-class board; location unsurpassed; references exchanged. Apply at No. 100 East 23d-st.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a good locality, convenient to University-place or 6th-av. cars; terms reasonable; also hall bedroom at $3 per week. Address C. B., 238 West 43d-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND HOME comforts may be had in a private Christian family, permanently located, near Central Park, by a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; terms moderate. Address L., No. 232 East 57th-st.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMILY will rent furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without partial board, at moderate prices; gas, bath and fire. Apply one week at No. 232 West 19th-st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate; reference first class. Apply at No. 134 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—WITH SUPERIOR BOARD, A large and handsome room, with southern exposure. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park Hotel.

NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY and 25th-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let; all modern improvements; convenient to Hoffman House and adjoining St. James.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, with bath on second floor, with private table, or first-class board. Apply at No. 21 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOM to let in a private family; breakfast served in room. Call at No. 44 West 28th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BRONSON PECK, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A petition having been presented to this Court by John Todd, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the said Bronson Peck, the bankrupt above named, praying for leave and authority to compound and settle an indebtedness of three thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-three cents due the said estate by William Fordred, for the sum of eleven hundred dollars, by accepting five hundred dollars cash and the promissory note of said William Fordred for six hundred dollars, payable on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1871, indorsed by Sarah M. Fordred; and in order of this Court [illegible] GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SYLVESTER F. DEWEY and JAMES H. TAYLOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Sylvester F. Dewey and James H. Taylor, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SALOMON and JACOB W. EIGLANDER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles E. Salomon and Jacob W. Eiglander, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. DEXTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,[illegible].—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry H. Dexter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1869. HORACE R. WETHERELL, Assignee, ja13-law3wTh* No. 62 Walker-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,331.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD S. BALLOU, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leonard S. Ballou, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1869. ja13-law3wTh* PHILIP W. KOPPER, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTY holding a lease of a valuable business stand, and controlling a trade of over $500,000 in goods in general use by grocers which pay a good profit, would like to make with a gentleman with above capital, with the view of developing a large first-class business. Address CASH SALES, Box No. 181 Times Office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, one-half interest of a retiring partner, or if desirable, the whole of an established business. The business is the manufacturing of picture frames and the mounting of showcards and finishing by a special process, in a superior manner, which enables the manufacturer to produce work at twenty to thirty per cent. below competition. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ONE OR TWO enterprising men with $10,000 to $20,000 to join a practical man in forming a company to buy out and run a manufactory with material enough on hand that will net from $40,000 to $60,000. Factory and business located in Georgia. Business safe, reliable and very profitable. Address, with real name, for one week, GEORGIA, Box No. 138 Times Office.

FOR SALE—BAKERY DOING A LARGE and profitable business; location central; the owner retires; would sell good will and lease to cash customer only; no agents wanted. Address BAKER, Station D.

HELP WANTED.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers ever published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY ABOUT 15 years of age, who lives with his parents; salary first year, $4 per week. Address, with references, in handwriting of applicant, J. S. S., Box No. 112 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—ONE FAMILiar with the book and paper business preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating qualifications, age, salary expected, references, &c., Box No. 4,377 Post Office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED. — NONE but thoroughly competent and reliable persons need apply. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,986 Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress, with large acquaintance in New-York and vicinity, to canvass for a life insurance company. Address D., Box No. 108 Times Office.

CLERGYMEN AND SCHOOL TEACHERS having leisure time may learn of an honorable and profitable occupation by addressing GOOD WORKS, Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—HANDS FOR CAP FINISHING. Call at No. [illegible], second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA. GERMAN OPERA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Jan. 21, SATURDAY, Jan. 22.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, Jan. 24.
DER FREISCHUETZ.
Grand romantic opera in 3 acts, by C. M. Von Weber.
Performed by the ARION VOCAL SOCIETY, kindly assisted by the NEW-YORK SING ACADEMY,
supported by the following powerful cast of soloists:
Mme. Friederici Himmer........Agathe
Mme. Rotter Dieffenbach........Aennchen
Mr. Wm. Candidus........Max
Mr. Fred. Remmerts........Caspar
Mr. C. Dehnhoff........Ottokar
Mr. H. Herder........Kuno
Mr. Geo. Ely........Kilian
Mr. H. Schwickardy........Eremit
Mr. E. Apfelbaum........Samiel
(Members of the Arion.)
New and elegant dresses by J. Stellwerk.
New and splendid sceneries by L. Dornbach, and N. Meister.
Brilliant effects produced in the Wolf's Glen scene.
Grand chorus of 150 voices.
Orchestra of 60 performers.
Extra orchestra on the stage.
CONDUCTOR........CARL BERGMANN
Admission........One Dollar
Reserved Seats........One Dollar Extra
Boxes for four persons........Ten Dollars
Family Circle........Fifty Cents
Tickets for the New-York performances sold at the music stores of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, and also by Hauft Bros., No. 605 Broadway.
Tickets for the Brooklyn performance by Chas. A. Cook, No. 59 Wall-st., and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
BYRNE & STARR........Managers
REVIVAL OF OPERA BOUFFE, SEASON 1870.
COMMENCING MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 24.
Engagement of MRS. HOWARD PAUL, who will appear for the first time in America in her celebrated role of the GRANDE DUCHESSE, which she performed 300 consecutive nights in London, at the Olympic, to overflowing houses.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, POWERFUL CHORUS AND GREAT CAST.
COMEDIE FRANCAISE, ONCE A WEEK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The sale of seats for the first six nights commences this morning, at the French Theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Ruliman's, No. 112 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR........MAX MARETZEK
SECOND SEASON OF TWENTY NIGHTS.
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1870.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.
The sale of season tickets commences THIS MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Each subscriber for the season will be entitled to admission, free of charge, to the FOURTH ANNUAL BAL D'OPERA ITALIAN, which will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 10. Further particulars in future advertisements.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.
Corner of 26th-st. and Madison-av.
DRAMATIC RECITATIONS.
MISS CLARA F. NORRIS, ASSISTED BY MR. J. E. FROBISHER.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.
READINGS COMMENCE AT 8¼ O'CLOCK.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT SATURDAY, Jan. 22.
Miss J. LANDSMAN....SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mr. J. LEVY....SATURDAY MATINEE.
Signor RANDOLFI....SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN...SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mr. ANTONIO MORA....SATURDAY MATINEE.
DOORS OPEN AT 2. CONCERT AT 3 O'CLOCK.
TICKETS for sale at W. A. Pond & Co's, G. Schirmer & Co's, Chas. Ditson & Co's, J. N. Pattison & Co's., under the hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FIRST REHEARSAL (FOR THIRD CONCERT) FRIDAY, Jan. 21, at 3½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
CONDUCTOR, HERR CARL BERGMANN.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

EXHIBITION AT THE SOMERVILLE Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., of famous paintings for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the patriot army of Cuba.
Burning Ships of Cortes, by Sans, Spanish artist; and Landing of the Pilgrims, by Wappier. Also rare water colors and etchings from original plates by famous artists.
Admission 25 cents. Open every day and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Madison-av. Baptist Church Sunday School will be held in the church, corner 31st-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Addresses by the pastor, Rev. J. F. Elder, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. Singing and other exercises by the school. All are invited.

THE AMATEUR CONCERT FOR THE relief of the Cuban families is postponed until SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

BOOSEY'S NEW AND COMPLETE catalogue of the largest collection of cheap music published in the world. Free to any address. No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
NOS. 252 AND 254 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Aitken & Miller's,
is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.
The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.
Terms—$600 per annum.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 2. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT NORTHPORT, L. I.—A few children from the City solicited. For terms address D. B. BEALE, Northport, L. I.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES AN engagement as visiting governess; her acquirements are English, thoroughly, French, music and drawing; highest references from her present pupils. Address G. L., Box No. 113 Times Office.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works
have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from [illegible] up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,
OURS.
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND, in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general picture.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST. A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND. "THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD. THE HUT—THE BAND OF "OURS."
FRIDAY, OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Nineteenth and last time, Sheridan's Masterpiece, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MONDAY, OURS. TUESDAY, OURS.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In answer to the numerous inquiries at the box office, it is respectfully announced that A MATINEE OF "OURS" will be given SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 22.
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1 P. M.
Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK OF MR. FECHTER, THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR, who will be supported by MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS.
THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA (in three acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled RUY BLAS.
RUY BLAS........MR. FECHTER
PRINCESS........MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
RUY BLAS
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
In rehearsal, THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, corner 30th-st.
Open every day and evening.
A New Burlesque at 2 every day. "WITHOUT A NAME." "WITHOUT A NAME." "WITHOUT A NAME." A New Burlesque at 8 every day.
Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, Misses WOOD and BERNARD, J. M. WARD, MORTON, CHARLES.
To be seen all day. STONE GIANT. LIVING ANIMALS. SUPERB AVIARY. To be seen all day.
At 8 every evening.
IXION. IXION. IXION. LISA WEBER and BLONDES. IXION. IXION. IXION.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the GREAT AND UNABATED SUCCESS of the exquisite fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA, this beautiful pantomimic representation will be continued for ONE WEEK LONGER, in conjunction with a great variety of BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 24, AN ENTIRELY NEW BILL, INTRODUCING NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.

TAMMANY N. Y. A. CO.
BAD DICKEY, ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY and HENGLER'S MINSTRELS.
Full Brass Band and Orchestra. Punch and Judy, Arizona, 22 Star performers. New Acts, Songs and Dances. Admission 50 cents. Matinee Saturday. In active preparation, THE SEVEN. Copyright secured.

MISS KATE FIELD,
IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING.
AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late Volunteer Fire Department, will be given at THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 148 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

AMATEUR CONCERT.—BY MRS. ADELE VARONA, for the benefit of Cuban families, at Art Building, 4th-av. and 14th-st., Jan. 25, under the direction of M. and Mme. Albites. Tickets $2 each, to be had at the College of Music and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

LECTURES

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.—Sixth and last Lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1870, at Steinway Hall, by Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D.D. Subject—"Names." Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. JAMES J. BURNET, Ch'n Lecture Committee. FREDERICK H. GROSS, Sec'y Lecture Committee.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, at West 24th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.
OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 29th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yards herein specified, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
388 ft. 3¼ in., 388 ft. 2 in. and 655 ft. 1½ in. fine wire rope, six strand, with hemp heart, painted and delivered at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
388 ft. 2¼ in., 388 ft. 1½ in. and 467 ft. 1¼ in. wire rope, to be painted and delivered at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
All the above wire rope to be of Roebling's manufacture, or of equal quality.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
One lathe, about 18 inches in height from the centre, to be fitted to do the work for axles for gun carriages and for gun trucks, &c., with two different sized chucks, as per pattern, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, New-York.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
1,000 pounds spun cotton, 100 pounds ⅛ in. and 100 pounds 1-16 in. rubber packing cloth insertion, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, New-York.
The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.
Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster, U. S. N.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ALL SPECIAL DISEASES OF THE genito-urinary organs successfully treated, no matter what the cause. Irritation of, and pain in, the bladder speedily relieved. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the blood purified. Medicine to eradicate disease; also, to restore the vigor of youth and manhood furnished in office. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 129 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evenings, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 34 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 34 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 34 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
(Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
JAMES FISK, Jr.........Proprietor
Reengagement, for FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, of the popular Lyric and Dramatic artists,
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
in their famous PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENTS introducing several new features.
Second week of the accomplished vocalist,
Miss NULLY PHIRIS.
Miss NULLY PHIRIS.
First night of the beautiful Comedy, by T. W. Robertson, Esq., entitled
DAVID GARRICK.
DAVID GARRICK.
with a new and excellent company.
EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
EVERY NIGHT, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THURSDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
JOSEPH C. FOSTER'S Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance,
THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
now in a forward state of preparation, will be produced IN A FEW DAYS, on a scale of splendor unexampled in this or any other country, at an outlay of over $75,000.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
THIRD HAMLET MATINEE ON SATURDAY, JAN. 22, at ONE.
SATURDAY EVENING, EMMA WALLER in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.
The curtain rises promptly at 7¾.
For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX in two great characters. Every evening and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinee. The performance will commence with
PAUL PRY, Mr. GEO. L. FOX.
PAUL PRY, Mr. GEO. L. FOX.
PAUL PRY, Mr. GEO. L. FOX.
PAUL PRY, Mr. GEO. L. FOX.
Supported by the Olympic's entire company.
TO CONCLUDE WITH the celebrated melodrama (in one act) entitled ROBERT MACAIRE.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX.....as.....JACQUES STROP.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX.....as.....JACQUES STROP.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX.....as.....JACQUES STROP.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX.....as.....JACQUES STROP.
It is necessary to secure seats in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., one door from Broadway, every night at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....AUGUSTIN DALY
SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.
OLIVE LOGAN'S New Local Comedy an EMPHATIC SUCCESS. The potent public voice declares it THE BEST PLAY SINCE OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Theatre packed nightly, and screams of laughter follow the rich Steamboat scene, the laughable Hotel scene, and the Immense Surf scene, with its score of pretty bathers in genuine bathing costume! The exquisite Children's quadrille is also a source of delight to all. Exquisite local scenery; Long Branch Life reproduced. Costumes of the height of fashion. Immense comic cast! Every evening and Saturday Matinee until further notice. MR. DALY'S new play FROU-FROU, is postponed for the present, in consequence of the enthusiastic public demand for SURF.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 22, BENEFIT OF MR. P. JUIGNET.
COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, DRAMA.
HENRI ROCHEFORT, LABICHE, COPPEE.
Novel and interesting programme:
LA GREVE DES FORGERONS (The Blacksmith's Strike.) The great dramatic scene by F. Coppee. LE SUPPLICE D'UN HOMME (A Victim of Circumstances,) and UN HOMME DU SUD (A Man of the South,) By HENRI ROCHEFORT, editor of *La Marseillaise*. Tickets at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
NOW PERFECTED AND READY, THE MAGNIFICENT AND NEVER SURPASSED GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME OF BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS; OR, GOLD AT 162. With wonderful NEW TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS. Every Night and Grand Matinee SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

OURS AT WALLACK'S.
Salads, Oysters, Creams, Charlottes, Eclairs, &c., after the play, at CLARK'S CONFECTIONERY, Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 30TH successive "War with England" lecture; Presidential course of 1,000, Tammany, next SUNDAY. St. Paul's Corinthians vii, 9, *Better Marry than go to Hell.* Appointments—Oneida, Jan. 17; Watertown, 18th; Oswego, 19th; Cohoes, 20th; Newburg, 21st; Wilmington, 22d; New-York, *Old Fogies' Bible*, 23d; Owego, 24th; Penn Yan, 25th; Geneseo, 26th; Williamsport, 27th; Jamestown, 28th; Buffalo, *Grand Fenian Demonstration*, 29th. 150 Engagements ahead. GEO. P. BEMIS, Private Secretary, No. 157 Grand-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—AN ADjourned meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1778, and having commenced anew next door below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name of BININGER, also that of SUCCESSOR. I would hereby inform the public that for the present and until my name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. 30 Liberty-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "EATON & COLE;" that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the steam, gas pipe and fittings; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are JOHN EATON, EDWARD H. COLE and BUCKLEY T. BENTON; that the said John Eaton is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings; that the said Edward H. Cole is also a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and that the said Buckley T. Benton is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings; that the amount of Capital which said special partner, Buckley T. Benton, has contributed is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, 1870, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of January, 1873.
JOHN EATON, EDWARD H. COLE, } General partners.
BUCKLEY T. BENTON, Special partner.
Dated Jan. 17, 1870. ja20-law6wTh*

THE FIRM OF CROOK, FOX & NASH is dissolved from this date by mutual consent, Messrs. CROOK and FOX retiring from the business. CHARLES W. NASH is authorized to settle the affairs of the old firm.
J. H. CROOK, EDWARD P. FOX, CHARLES W. NASH.
Jan. 1, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, successors to CROOK, FOX & NASH, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of NASH & FULLER, and will continue the business at Nos. 38 and 40 Park-row, and Nos. 147 and 149 Nassau-st.
CHARLES W. NASH, NELSON H. FULLER.
Jan. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BELCHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the copartners are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
HENRY W. BELCHER, WILLIAM G. DICKINSON.
Jan. 17, 1870.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of BELCHER, PARK & CO., for the transaction of a grocery and commission business in the City of New-York.
HENRY W. BELCHER, NOEL B. PARK, JAMES H. BELCHER.
Jan. 17, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1869. WM. EDGAR BIRD, JAMES C. GODFREY.
The business of the late firm of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. will be continued by the undersigned at No. 61 Front-st. WM. EDGAR BIRD.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1870.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN E. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.
Jan. 1, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 301 Pearl-st., up stairs.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.
TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 50c. (gold.)
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

SLATE WASH TUBS, MADE BY FOSDICK & CO., of Dey-st., for sale at half cost, have been used but a short time. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. [illegible]

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Considerable amusement was created in the Tombs Police Court yesterday by the appearance of MARY GILMARTIN, a young Irish woman, who asked for the discharge of her son JOHN, who had been locked up for intoxication. Justice DOWLING asked the age of her son, and herself, when MARY stated that she was 23 and her son 25. The statement remained unchanged despite the Magistrate's endeavor to prove her mistaken, and the matter grew more laughable by the prisoner declaring his age to be 21. As both JOHN and MARY insisted that they were 21 and 23 years respectively, and that they were mother and son, the Magistrate produced a copy of the Scriptures, and requested MARY to make oath to the fact. The woman then reluctantly admitted that JOHN was her brother, and succeeded in obtaining his release from the Justice, who gave her good-humored reprimand on the folly of telling so foolish a falsehood.

GEORGE W. BUNGAY delivered an interesting address on temperance, last evening, at the chapel of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery. He urged the importance of persistent and combined efforts in the cause of temperance, especially in view of the great increase in this City of the use of intoxicating liquors, and the probable action of the present Legislature in regard to free trade in rum. The lecture was well received.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at No. 473 Grand-street. Reports from the Church and other Committees were made, stating that business had proceeded in a satisfactory manner during the preceding month, and that the prospects for the future were of a very cheering character. The Chairman announced his resignation and the appointment of Mr. GEORGE PETHOUD as his successor by the Executive Committee. The proceedings were followed by a lecture from Rev. J. P. LESTRADE, in which he took occasion to urge the necessity of inducing young men to join the Association as the best means of promoting its advancement.

Yesterday forenoon JAMES O'BRIEN, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 243 Cherry-street, was found by the Fourth Ward Police, at the corner of Oliver and Oak streets, excessively intoxicated. He was locked up in the Station House for over two hours, and then escorted to the Tombs, where Justice DOWLING granted a commitment. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the keepers noticed that the prisoner's right foot was bleeding, and on further examination it was found that O'BRIEN had been shot in the ankle, the ball having penetrated beyond the reach of a probe. The man did not know how he came to be wounded or who shot him.

A special meeting of the American Institute will be held this evening, to confirm the nominations made by the Committee of fifteen, appointed at the last regular meeting. All persons interested in the welfare of the Institute should be present.

The number of applicants for positions in the Custom House has been increasing within a few days. This appears to be the result of the reorganization of the Republican General Committees into one body. Before the consolidation, men obtained places in the Custom House through influence exerted by the different wings of the party; but now the leaders of the united Committee are said to be bringing a pressure to bear to have certain employes turned out on the ground that they do not represent the new order of things. How far they will be successful remains to be seen.

The inquest in the case of JAMES LOGAN was continued yesterday by Coroner FLYNN. The only witness examined was Officer CRITTENDEN, of the Eighth Precinct, whose testimony was simply a denial of the statement already made that he had arrested JERRY DUNN, alias "Hawkshaw." He met DUNN, and laid his hand on his shoulder as he came up, and before he could make any inquiry some one called out that the assailant was in the saloon, so he ran down to make an arrest. The case was further adjourned at the request of Captain MCDERMOTT, of the Eighth Ward Police.

DANIEL PRATT, "General," "Great American Traveler," and "Candidate for the next Presidency," will hold forth at Masonic Hall, this evening, on "The Powers of Government," with suggestions for the cure of woe, pauperism and crime.

Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF, Pastor of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, having obtained a year's leave of absence from his congregation, will depart for Europe early in May. He will spend several months in Great Britain and on the Continent.

The Board of Trustees of the German Society of this City, (for the support of indigent German immigrants,) held a special meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, Mr. PHILIPP BISSINGER presiding, when arrangements were made for the preparation of the annual report. It appears that over $9,000 were expended by the Society, during the past year, in its creditable work.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, a resolution of the Board of Police, asking for an additional supply of hose for the Police steamer *Metropolitan*, was received and referred to the Committee on Apparatus.

One of the many causes which makes our Winters at times so mild, is cutting down the trees, burning the woods and laying waste the country. The Winter of 1866-67 was one long to be remembered for its severity. Such Winters cannot often recur. The sports of Winter should be seized and enjoyed with avidity, for its duration now is generally short. Our Winters are often changed from cold to warm by the approach to our coast of that immense body of water called the Gulf Stream.

Rev. HORACE COOKE, the recreant pastor, has surrendered his ordination parchments to Presiding Elder PEASE, with the request that his name be "blotted from the records of the Conference and consigned to infamy."

JAMES GRANT and MICHAEL DE LACY last evening quarreled in the policy shop No. 190 William-street, and blows succeeding words, DE LACY struck the other on the head with a hatchet, making a slight scalp wound. Both were arrested and locked up in the Oak-street Police Station.

JOSEPH CARROLL and THOMAS FITZGERALD got to fighting last evening over a game of cards, at No. 184 Cherry-street, when the wife of FITZGERALD went to the rescue of her husband by stabbing CARROLL in the neck. The wound was slight, but enough to get all the parties locked up in the Madison-street Station House.

On Tuesday evening, WILLIAM ROSENTHAL, of No. 82 East Broadway, was passing through Greenwich-street, when JAMES DORAN, of No. 7 Desbrosses-street, suddenly seized two bundles of alpacas, value $50, which he carried under his arm. The daring thief attempted to escape with his plunder, but was arrested. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING, DORAN was held to answer.

While JANE LOWERY, of No. 599 Ninth-avenue, was in the *Herald* office, Officer CUSHMAN saw WILLIAM ROBINSON pick her pocket, taking therefrom a wallet containing a small sum of money. Justice DOWLING held the accused for trial.

JOHN POTTS, of No. 475 Pearl-street, caused the arrest of JAMES DOUGHERTY yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted him in City Hall-place, and stealing a silver watch which he carried on his person. The prisoner was remanded by Justice DOWLING for trial at the Special Sessions.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the provision store of D. MILLERMANN & SONS, No. 159 West-street. The damage to stock was $4,000 and to the building $2,000; both losses fully covered by insurance.

Officer NICHOLSON, of the First Precinct, arrested CHAS. FROM, at an early hour yesterday morning, having found him in possession of a quantity of knives and forks, a satchel and an umbrella, together with a set of tools used by burglars. Further investigation led to the discovery that the coffee saloon of JAMES THOMPSON, in the basement of No. 5 New-street, had been feloniously entered by breaking open the front door. The proprietor identified the property as his, and when the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING he was fully committed for trial.

PATRICK KNAPP and WALTER WILLIAMS, the two lads who were arrested in Jersey City, on their way to Cincinnati, with $2,338 stolen from KNAPP's father, were held to answer yesterday by Judge COX, of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

A woman has been going about town selling very large spools with a very small supply of sewing cotton upon them to ladies who suppose that they are obtaining a cheap article. She never goes a second time to the same place, for the very sufficient reason that she would be detected as a cheat, so our good housewives may as well look out for her first visit.

Experimental trips will be made on Broadway to-day with a new portable railroad car.

Commissioner SHIELDS granted motions yesterday for separate examination in the case of the three men who are jointly charged with defrauding the Fourth National Bank of $7,000 by means of false entries. The examination of VELTMAN will commence first, having been arranged for Friday next.

There was no foundation in fact for the report published yesterday, announcing that Mr. B. N. PIKE's wholesale liquor establishment in Pearl-street had been seized on suspicion of frauds.

JAMES [illegible], of No. [illegible] East Twenty-ninth-street, was thrown from his wagon, yesterday, at [illegible]-street and Broadway, in consequence of a collision, and was seriously injured about the head. He was [illegible] to his home.

Yesterday afternoon PATRICK [illegible], a coachman, was jammed between a truck and a car of the East Broadway line in Park-row, near Beekman-street, and severely injured. He was taken home.

The lighter *Atlantic*, belonging to [illegible] & Co., was stolen Monday night from her berth, at Pier No. 37 East River. The Harbor Police [illegible] [illegible] on a [illegible] after the vessel, and after a protracted search in the harbor, found her at the foot of East Eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., minus her rigging and some other valuables, which had been removed.

The delegates to the German Independent Central Organization of the Sixth Senatorial District met at No. 41 First-avenue last night. They adopted new by-laws, and resolved that the General Committee of the Association should reorganize for the present year on the last Monday of this month.

Blank forms for the annual assessment of the income tax for 1869 are now ready at Washington, and orders for them should be forwarded at once. Commissioner DELANO, of Washington, has prescribed a new form of book for distillers, wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers, which will be issued on the 1st of February next.

The case of SYLVESTER vs. The Tammany Amusement Company was decided yesterday in the Marine Court before Judge CURTIS. The plaintiff brought action to recover $300 in gold, due him for two weeks' salary. The defendant pleaded breach of contract, on the grounds that the plaintiff had not apparatus sufficient to perform all the illusions he agreed to exhibit by his contract. The jury, after two minutes' consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him the amount claimed in full.

WILLIAM JAMES, a resident of Harlem, yesterday attempted to jump upon one of the cars of a train that had just left the depot there, but falling between the cars was run over. He was immediately taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon after his admission. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN.

It is stated by the President of the Union Ferry Company that it would be impossible to reduce the fares on their ferries, for the reason that it would diminish their income by $257,000. Mr. SMITH furthermore states that, while the running expenses of the Company have been increased since the war, the fares have remained the same, and $250,000 of their surplus have been sunk.

A cart load of lager-beer kegs belonging to HENRY WELLS, of Rockwood, L. I., was seized in Henry-street yesterday by the internal-revenue officials, the owner having neglected to affix the necessary revenue stamps. United States Marshal DALLON held him to bail in the sum of $1,000 to await examination.

In the Supreme Court, before Judge GILBERT, yesterday, ARCHIMEDES BURNS sued CHAS. BASSETT for damages inflicted by defendant on his person, by striking him with a tumbler and causing the loss of his left eye. The jury awarded plaintiff $2,500.

The house of Mr. SAMUEL WEBB, No. 267 Pearl-street, was entered by thieves last evening, who stole articles of jewelry valued at $100. They effected an entrance by means of false keys.

Democratic primaries were held last evening, for the election of delegates to the Kings County Democratic General Committee for 1870.

Mr. SAMUEL E. BALL, formerly acting as manager in the establishment of the late Dr. STRATTON, dentist, of Brooklyn, and latterly of the firm of BALL & CAMPBELL, dentists, doing business in Fulton-avenue, corner of Gold-street, has suddenly disappeared. Previous to his departure it appears he had collected outstanding debts to the amount of several thousand dollars. He was very generally respected, and his unanticipated escapade has created no little excitement among his friends. His wife and children are left unprovided for.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

DANIEL W. JOSLYN, familiarly known as "Dan the Diver," having nothing to do just now in the way of diving for treasures in the hulk of the old British ship-of-war *Hussar*, sunk off Port Morris, yesterday made a dive into the till of JAMES TALLON, the proprietor of a small public house on Robbins-avenue, East Morrisania, and being caught in the act, he was made to dive into a cell under the Morrisania Town Hall, and held to answer for extra diving operations.

JOSEPH SHEA, THOMAS SHEA and MICHAEL PURCELL, who were recently arrested at Upper Tuckahoe, on a charge of having, in connection with JOHN BROPHY, deceased, committed an assault with intent to kill Mrs. SPALLON, wife of JAMES SPALLON, at the store of the latter, on Sunday night, 9th inst., after an examination before Justice STEVENS, at Mount Vernon on Tuesday, were held to bail, each in the sum of $750, to await the action of the Grand Jury next week.

LONG ISLAND.

The Astoria Division Sons of Temperance are to have a public meeting in the Methodist Church at Astoria on Monday evening next. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, G. W. P., is to lecture. Whitestone and Flushing Divisions are to be present in full force, and after the lecture a collation is to be served in the elegantly-furnished ladies' room of the Division.

A strong feeling is manifested in Astoria with reference to the public schools. The Board of Trustees number three Catholics and two Protestants, and in all vacancies for teachers lately, Catholic teachers have been given the preference, much to the disgust of those of opposite religious faith. Appearances indicate a lively time at the next election, which takes place in March.

On Tuesday night FELIX BOYNE and his wife, residing in Willow-street, Jamaica, got into a quarrel, and FELIX beat his wife until her cries reached the ears of WILLIAM BUTLER, who at last persuaded him to desist. Shortly afterwards BOYNE went to the residence of BUTLER and began to abuse his wife in a foul manner, when BUTLER came from the house and ordered him from the premises. BOYNE dealt him a powerful blow in the face, which felled him to the ground, and followed it up by beating him about the head and face and choking and biting him in a brutal manner. BUTLER was carried to his house insensible, and found to be seriously injured. Yesterday afternoon three officers attempted to arrest BOYNE, but without success.

Some capitalists of Newtown have in contemplation a railroad direct from Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, to Flushing and the opening of Flushing-avenue, between the two places. The intention is to run dummies on the track and occupy about thirty minutes in making the trip.

Yesterday a laborer named MICHAEL MCCONNELL, while at work digging in the sewer at Flushing, had one of his legs broken by the caving in of the earth.

At a meeting of the citizens of Flushing on Tuesday night the Trustees were called upon to draft an act providing for the paving of the streets, and to submit the same to the electors of the village. It is proposed to raise the funds for the purpose on bonds of the town payable in gold in twenty-five years.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBERT RUSLING was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in New-Jersey yesterday, at the convention of that body held at Trenton.

A petition is being signed by the passengers on the Newark and New-York Railroad, asking that the Company reduce the fare to the same rate as that of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company's line.

During Monday night some thieves entered the residence of Mr. H. H. JAQUES, of East Orange, and carried away five overcoats and a quantity of female apparel.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the oil refinery of LYON, MCKIRGAN & Co., Newark, and damage to the amount of $1,000 was sustained.

An application is to be made to the New-Jersey Legislature for a charter providing for the construction of a canal from Camden to some point on the Mullica River. The friends of the enterprise claim great commercial advantages, both to Philadelphia and New-York, from the consummation of the project.

Early yesterday morning two police officers effected the arrest, in Jersey City, of two turbulent loafers named JOHN NORTON and JAMES CONNOLLY, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and of assaulting a saloon keeper named BAILEY, because he demanded payment for drinks, which they refused. They were arraigned before the Recorder, and committed to the City Prison for two days.

At the recent meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City the Finance Committee reported that there were $12,000 in the City Treasury credited to the general account.

Late on Monday night some unknown person discharged a pistol at a boatman from Plainfield named STEWART, while he was walking down Broadway, Elizabeth. The ball passed through the lappel of his overcoat. STEWART can assign no reason for the dastardly act, but surmises it was simply a case of mistaken identity.

While an engineer, named PHILIP BECKER, working in Elizabeth, was engaged in adjusting a kerosene lamp, yesterday morning, it exploded and set fire to his clothing. The poor fellow's breast, arm and face were badly burned.

Another Whisky Seizure.

HORACE P. CLARKE's wholesale liquor establishment, at No. 41 Dey-street, is now in possession of the United States Marshal, having been seized on complaint of Collector PLEASONTON. About $30,000 worth of stock was found at the place, including 180 barrels of whisky and thirty barrels of wine. The reasons which are given for the seizure are that large quantities of whisky have been received at the warehouse from various distilleries throughout the country, that CLARKE has been in the habit of mixing the different kinds of liquor after removing them, thus making a new article. The revenue officers claim that this practice required a rectifier's license, and that CLARKE was without one, therefore violating the law. A warrant was issued against CLARKE by Commissioner OSBORN, and the bookkeeper and porter connected with the warehouse were subsequently summoned as witnesses for the Government. An examination will be held in the case on Wednesday next. CLARKE is held on his own recognizance. It is understood that he intends to contest the seizure of his place.

SUBURBAN PERILS.

Alleged Indecent Assault on a Wife—Her Death in Consequence—Can Her Statements to Her Husband be Given in Evidence?—The Case Before the Supreme Court.

The case of MICHAEL SPATZ vs. JAMES LYONS came before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, INGRAHAM, P. J., and BARNARD and BRADY, JJ. Some of the facts, as well as the questions of law involved, are of interest to the public. The plaintiff in the suit was the husband of MARY SPATZ, deceased, and the defendant is a well-known farmer and wealthy speculator, residing in the vicinity of the Cemetery of the Evergreens, in Queens County. The testimony shows that in October, 1864, the plaintiff with his wife resided in New-Brooklyn; that about the middle of the day, Oct. 4, she left her home on an errand to a neighboring farmer; that her way was across a lonely part of the cemetery; that the entire walk to the farmer's place was about 20 minutes in point of time. In the course of a couple of hours she returned, and as soon as she could speak she related to her husband what had happened. She told him a most pitiful story of how in the lonely woods she had been approached by the defendant; that he had a gun with him, and that frightened her; that at the outset he tried to bribe her to be unfaithful to her husband, by offering her first a $10 and afterward a $20 bill, both of which he exhibited; that finding that would not answer his purpose, he attacked her violently, and in her fall her spine was badly injured. In his testimony the husband, among other things, says that when she returned home, he saw right away that something serious had happened to his wife: "She nearly fell on the floor. I said, MARY, tell me what is the matter. I laid her on the bed and gave her a little vinegar and water. After a while she revived enough to tell me that as she was going to Farmer STILLMEYER's there came a man out of the bushes with seven or eight dogs and a gun." After this she went into the details as to his attempt to bribe her, and finally stated how he accomplished his nefarious purpose by fright and force, and how in the fall her spine was so badly injured. When the injury to her back was effected she told her husband that she shrieked out "Oh, my God, you break my back, you break my back." She said that defendant threw her four times upon the ground, and that he had great difficulty in keeping back the dogs.

The medical testimony was to the effect that Mrs. SPATZ had been seriously injured in the back at about this time, and that these injuries caused her death, which took place in January, 1867. The action was tried in February, 1868, before Judge BALCOM and a jury. The latter, after half an hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,500. The counsel for the defendant thereupon moved before the same Judge to have the verdict set aside as being against evidence, and that a new trial be accorded, which motion was granted. From this order the plaintiff appealed to the General Term, and in this shape the case came up for argument yesterday.

Mr. WM. L. HEADLEY, counsel for the plaintiff, insisted that the Judge below should have refused to grant a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict of the jury was against evidence, especially when, at the close of the plaintiff's testimony, he had denied the defendant's motion for a non-suit, made on the ground that there was no legal evidence in the case proving any assault on Mrs. SPATZ. If there had been a total failure of proof on the part of the plaintiff, it would have been the duty of the Judge to non-suit. Besides, the wife's statement to the husband was not the only evidence in the case as to the assault. It was shown that he gave a false name and residence, when inquired of by the plaintiff and others. It must be borne in mind that an offence such as this can seldom, if ever, be proved by any other than circumstantial evidence after that of the injured party herself.

The main points made by Mr. BERGEN, counsel for the defendant, were that there is no evidence showing any violence committed by LYONS on Mrs. SPATZ, except the declarations of the latter to her husband; and he cited authorities to show that under such circumstances the plaintiff cannot recover; that the Court below erred in not striking out the testimony of Mr. SPATZ as to the statements made by his wife to him in regard to the assault, and that a non-suit should have been granted at the trial, for the reason that there was no legal evidence in the case.

The decision of the General Term was reserved.

The Reception of George Peabody's Remains.

The following order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 17, 1870.

By direction of the President of the United States, a funeral escort of United States troops will accompany the remains of the late Mr. GEORGE PEABODY from Portland, Me., to South Danvers, Mass.

The escort will be composed of a battalion of the Fifth Artillery, under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General B. H. HILL, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Artillery, commanding Fort Preble, and will consist of the Band of the Fifth Artillery, a company of fifty men from Fort Independence, two companies of fifty men from Fort Warren and a company of fifty men from Fort Adams.

Brevet Brigadier-General HILL will send the necessary orders direct to the several posts to bring these companies to Portland in time to be present on the arrival of the fleet bearing the remains from England.

The troops will wear their overcoats on the march, and will be quartered and subsisted by Brevet Brigadier-General HILL at Fort Preble, while awaiting the arrival of the fleet.

Brevet Brigadier-General HILL will give all further orders to carry this order into effect, and to return the companies to their several stations when the duty on which they are ordered shall have been fulfilled.

By command of
Brevet Major-General MCDOWELL.
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Dances Last Evening.

The annual ball of the Hendrick Hudson Association was held at Irving Hall, last evening. The attendance was very good, and the entertainment was enjoyed with hearty zest. The Association was formed about twelve years ago, being mainly composed of residents of the Eighth Ward.

The fifteenth anniversary ball of the E. L. Snow Social Union No. 4, named in honor of the late temperance orator, took place at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, last evening, under very pleasant auspices.

The Baxter hop, given by ex-members of the old Baxter Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, (Volunteer firemen,) took place at the Academy of Music, last evening, and was a brilliant affair. It was attended by a large company of ladies and gentlemen, including many of distinction.

Stabbing Affray in Paterson.

On Monday night a stabbing affray occurred in a saloon in Paterson, in which a young man named HIRAM SPENCER was cut twice in the abdomen and once on the elbow by a man, as alleged, named ALEXANDER MCNULTY, who resides at Totowa, a suburb of Paterson. From all accounts jealousy prompted the act, MCNULTY having suspected SPENCER of taking improper liberties with his wife. Mr. and Mrs. MCNULTY, returning on Monday evening from a visit to New-York, stopped at a saloon, and there met SPENCER. The husband had imbibed sufficiently, it is said, to arouse whatever enmity he had towards the other, and after high words had passed between them, SPENCER seized his opponent by the throat. MCNULTY, in turn, drew a new knife and inflicted the three wounds, the injured man falling to the floor, exclaiming, "I'm stabbed!" The assailant was afterwards arrested in a beer saloon kept by his brother in Totowa, and lodged in jail. A medical examination of SPENCER's wounds showed that a portion of the intestines protruded. The accused claims to have acted in self-defence. The wounded man fully identified MCNULTY.

The New Democracy—Startling Reforms Proposed.

About a baker's dozen of the familiar faces from Everett Hall were visible last evening in the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, where that number of persons held a mass meeting for the purpose, as announced, of forming a new political party. This party is to be called the "New Democracy," and, as appears by a series of resolutions proposed last evening, intends to advocate freedom of everything in general and nothing in particular.

The chair was occupied by LEANDER THOMPSON, while WILLIAM WEST announced himself as Secretary, and read letters from the editor of the *Hudson County Democrat*, published in Hoboken, and a Mr. HUME, of Astoria, both expressing the "warmest sympathy" of the writers with the objects of the meeting. In the middle of the proceedings a new champion appeared on the floor, in the person of Mr. THEODORE A. TOMLINSON, who for some time past seems to have been in search of a party, and who, to his earnestly-expressed delight, has at last found one in the "New Democracy," which gratifies the highest aspirations of his heart. Mr. TOMLINSON, in the course of his remarks, called attention to the fact that he had petitioned the Common Council to throw open the Court rooms of the City, after official business hours, for the use of the people in the discussion of such subjects as they might select. The petition for this purpose, he said, might be found at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, and he invited the whole company to go there and sign it, thus securing for themselves places free of charge, wherein they might discuss the things of this world and the next to their hearts' content. The resolutions, eight in number, which were discussed by IRA B. DAVIS and others, were preceded by a preamble containing the assertion, "That the corrupt exercise of absolute power by the National and State Legislatures threatens the destruction of the Republic and the extinguishment of all popular rights and liberties," and proposed to give the National and State Governments direct control of everything, down to the renting of a [illegible] in Fulton Market. It was proposed to [illegible] and adopt the resolutions [illegible] the slow progress made last evening, the "unterrified Democracy" may count on a [illegible] of power until about doomsday, so far as the new lights are concerned.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Speeches of Horace Greeley, Cassius M. Clay and Others.

Cooper Institute was filled last evening by a mixed audience drawn thither to listen to speeches from Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois; Hon. THOMAS FITCH, of Nevada; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. Dr. SMITH, and Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, who were advertised to speak in behalf of struggling Cuba. Of these only Mr. CLAY was present.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY presided, and opened the meeting in a speech defending the Monroe Doctrine and declaring that it should be the policy of the Government to carry it out to the fullest extent. In reference to the conflict in Cuba, he said that no reliance could be placed in the reports we received of Spanish victories, as they were a tissue of lies. That if the patriots of Cuba could be vanquished by square yards of lying they would have long since been annihilated. He predicted their final success in achieving their independence of Spanish power.

The first speaker introduced was Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY. He began by defending himself from the allegations brought against him of having deserted the country in its hour of peril, and having betaken himself to a foreign Court as the Minister of the American Government instead of taking the field against the Southern armies, as he being at the time commissioned as a Major-General. He alluded also to the fact that the Encyclopedia spoke of him as a politician; it would not give him the title of statesman, and his enemies had charged that he was no diplomatist even when acting as Minister to Russia. After he had proceeded in this strain for fifteen minutes, the audience, evidently under the impression that the speaker was occupying too much time in narrating his personal relations with the Government, and was not discoursing on the subject which brought the meeting together, interrupted him with cries of "Cuba! Cuba!" and with allusions the reverse of complimentary. Heeding these intimations, Mr. CLAY proceeded to speak of the Cuban cause. He contended that the according of belligerent rights to Cuba would not impair the justice of the *Alabama* claims. He held that before our difficulties growing out of the *Alabama* claims could be settled with Great Britain the American Government would have to back squarely down as to the matter of holding England responsible for a declaration of belligerency in regard to the Confederate States. He held also that General GRANT, in his Message to Congress, was in conflict with the opinions avowed by Senator SUMNER, in declaring that this nation, like every other, has the right to decide for itself when it is proper for it to declare a state of war as existing between nations, or between a Government and any portion of its people. After several interruptions on the part of the audience, Mr. CLAY closed his remarks by offering the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Monroe doctrine, that European monarchies ought not to be allowed to extend their acquisitions of territory and political power in the American hemisphere, has become the fixed policy of the Republic; and

Whereas, The proximity in such possessions of those monarchies has proved dangerous to our peace and safety; and

Whereas, We hold, with our fathers of 1776, that Governments are instituted for the benefit of the governed, the rule of the people by the people, for the people; therefore,

Resolved, By the people of New-York, without distinction of party, in mass meeting assembled, that the people of the United States sympathize with the people of Cuba, who have been for more than a year carrying on war against Spain in vindication of the inalienable right of self-government.

Resolved, That the time has come, in the language of President GRANT's Message, to accord the right of belligerency to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government they believe to be oppressive.

Resolved, That our representatives, the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States, be requested to proclaim, in legal form, the existence of a state of belligerency between the Cuban patriots and the Spanish nation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be sent to the President and the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and that their publication in all the journals of the Republic be respectfully asked.

Addresses in support of these resolutions were then made by Messrs. E. K. PANGBORN, Mr. LIDDY, of the *Irish Republic*, and Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, after which the resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned. Mr. GREELEY having previously declared that at the next meeting the leaders of the people would be present, as they will have seen that the people have been here before them.

Trustees of the College of the City of New-York.

At a meeting of this body yesterday afternoon, Mr. LARREMORE was elected President for the present year.

A report from the Executive Committee recommending that a draft be made on the Comptroller for $90,000 for the expenses of the College, was adopted.

The Executive Committee, to whom was referred the resolution to increase the number of its members, reported adversely thereto, and the report was adopted.

Mr. WOOD then suggested that the number of the members of the Committee be reduced to four, but the matter was allowed to drop without further action.

The Board shortly afterwards adjourned.

Alleged New Whisky Conspiracy.

A well-known ex-Louisiana Judge and intimate friend of President GRANT's father, made a visit to United States Attorney PIERREPONT yesterday, for the purpose of directing his attention to an alleged plot for defrauding the Government. He represented that the plot originated among ten prominent wholesale whisky dealers in this City, and said that he had proof of frauds having been committed in his possession. It is understood that warrants were subsequently issued by a United States Commissioner for the arrest of several dealers, including a member of the Board of Aldermen.

The Williamsburg Homicide.

The usual North-side crowd gathered at the Police Court room in South First-street, Williamsburg, last night, to witness the conclusion of Coroner WHITEHILL's inquest on the body of THOMAS KENNEDY, who was kicked to death in the low drinking den No. 136 North Fifth-street, on Monday last, for demurring about the price of a bottle of whisky. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that MATT. CONNOLLY, the vender of the whisky in question and proprietor of the barroom, was principal, and that MICHAEL DRISCOLL was accessory after the fact, in committing the murder. Both prisoners were committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Another Great House Robbery—Escape of the Thieves with Their Booty.

Tuesday evening the house of H. C. CAPE, No. 461 East Fifty-seventh-street, was entered by thieves while all the family were below stairs at dinner. It is presumed they entered with false keys or by scaling the portico to the second floor window, after the manner of the class known as "second story sneaks." It was not until some little time after their departure that the robbery was discovered, and it was then found that they had carried off a diamond necklace, diamond cluster pin, diamond ring, a pair of earrings, a watch, a cameo set, a gold cross and chain, a lot of silver spoons and forks, and some other articles, amounting altogether to the value of $2,000.

A Girl Leaves her Guardian for a Life of Infamy.

A gentleman named EDWARD W. HOLCOMBE applied at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for an order to obtain possession of his ward, AUGUSTA HOLCOMBE, who was now in a house of ill-fame in Eighth-street. He stated that he resided on Long Island, and came to Sweeny's Hotel, in this City, a few days since, when his ward immediately left him, and he ascertained she lived now in the house above mentioned. Justice COX issued an order for her apprehension.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

The United States steam frigate *Severn* arrived at the Navy Yard on Tuesday night from the Battery. Forty-eight of her crew were discharged, their time having expired. A draft of a like number will be ordered from the *Vermont* to-day to fill their places.

A draft of one hundred men was sent to the *Nipsic*, lying off the Battery, yesterday.

The officers of the *Guard* are as follows: Edward S. Lowe, Lieutenant-Commander, Commanding officer; J. P. Schurz, First Lieutenant and Executive officer; J. L. Hitchcock, Navigating officer; Charles Neil, Gunner; Edward Simmons, Boatswain; Thomas W. Bunsall, First Mate; Edward Paris, Second Mate.

The Long Island Coopers.

The Long Island coopers are still on strike, and from the spirit manifested by them it will undoubtedly continue for some time. The men on strike held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of organizing themselves into "packets," for the purpose of watching the shops, and if possible, inducing the persons at present working under the price to quit work. Several resolutions were passed in favor of maintaining their present position. It was decided to send a delegation to the Central Coopers' Union of New-York. Some fifty-five men are out on the present strike. Five of those who were out have been provided with employment at the old rate.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 19—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account. American securities opened quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86⅞; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84⅛. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 104; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Refined Petroleum firm. Common Rosin easier. Linseed Oil, £30 5s ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Jan. 19.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

BREMEN, Jan. 19.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged yesterday.

HAMBURG, Jan. 19.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 19—1 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾c.; for account 92⅞. American securities firm. Stocks steady. Illinois Central Railway Shares 104⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm, and the sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales. The actual sales yesterday exceeded the published estimate by 5,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, Lard dull. Beef, 83s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for New Cumberland cut.

LONDON, Jan. 19—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. American securities closed quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84⅛. Stocks dull; Erie Railway Shares, 18; Illinois Centrals, 104⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The impending Russian loan depresses the money market here.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 1d. ℔ cental for California White, and 7s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western.

NAVAL STORES—The market is firmer.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Tallow buoyant, but unchanged.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Bourse closed excited; Rentes, 73f. 12c.

HAVRE, Jan. 19.—COTTON—The market opened quiet both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.—United States Bonds closed firmer; Five-twenties, 91¾.

HAVRE, Jan. 19.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat; quotations unaltered.

ANTWERP, Jan. 19.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 19.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR steady at $3 75@4 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT steady at 77¼c.@78c. for No. 2; in the afternoon quiet at 77¼c. cash and seller January, 78c. seller February, for No. 2. CORN quiet at 70c.@70½c. for No. 2; in the afternoon dull at 71c. for No. 2. OATS firmer at 40c.@40½c. for No. 2. RYE dull, nominal and inactive; No. 2, 70c. BARLEY quiet at 70c.@75c. for No. 2 regular, 80c.@85c. for strictly fresh. HIGHWINES firm at 93c.@95c. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK less active, closing at $26 75@27 cash, $27 50 seller March. LARD steady at 15¼c.@16c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 10½c.@10¾c. Rough SIDES, 13½c. MIDDLES, 13¼c.@13½c. HAMS steady at 14½c.@15½c. for Sweet-pickled, 14c.@14½c. for Green. Dressed HOGS steady at $10 25@11 12½, dividing on 200 ℔s. Live HOGS in fair demand at $8 50@$9 60 for Common, $8 75@$9 10 for Fair to Medium, $9 15@$9 35 for Good to Choice, $9 50@$9 62½ for Extra. CATTLE in fair demand at $4 40@$5 37½ for fair to good Cows, $5 50@$7 for good to smooth Steers. RECEIPTS—3,300 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 2,300 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON firm at 24½c.@24¾c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet; Fall Superfine, $4 15@$4 25; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $4 85@$5 25; Treble Extra to Fancy, $5 35@$6. WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Spring, in elevator, 85c.; Choice Kansas, 95c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05; No. 1, $1 12@$1 15; Choice, $1 20. CORN dull; Mixed and Yellow, 75c.; Mixed White, 76c.; Prime White, 80c.; Fancy, 85c. OATS dull at 54c.@58c. BARLEY dull at $1 05 for Prime Minnesota Spring. RYE dull at 75c.@80c. for Prime to Choice. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $27@$27 50. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16⅛c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c. for Plain, 20c. for Canvassed. LARD dull at 16c.@16½c. for Choice Tierce. Live HOGS dull at $8@$9 75, gross. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$4 for Inferior to Common; $5@$6 25 for Prime; $7@$8 50 for Choice.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady with a light supply; Winter Red, $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull at 75c.@78c. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON in fair demand; Middlings, 24c.@24½c. TOBACCO steady with a fair demand; sales 75 hhds. WHISKY dull at 96c. Live HOGS firm with but few offering; sales at $9@$9 75; receipts, 2,000 head. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged, with no speculative demand. PORK offering at $27 50; buyers offer $27. BULK MEATS held at 11½c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@14½c. for Sides. BACON in fair jobbing demand; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 16c.; holders contend for outside prices. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18½c.@19c. LARD dull; kettle, 16¼c.@17c.; steam, 15¼c.@15½c. Green MEATS—10c.@10½c. for Shoulders; 12½c.@12¾c. for Sides; 14½c.@15c. for Hams. EXCHANGE steady at par buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 25½c. FLOUR better; Superfine, $4 25; Extras, $4 50@$4 75; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 @$6; Pennsylvania do. $5@$5 50; Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 20@$1 22. RYE, CORN and OATS unchanged. COFFEE—Nothing doing. SUGAR steady at 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Fair to Good Cuba. PROVISIONS dull and drooping, but prices unchanged. PETROLEUM—Small business; Crude, 20c.@20½c.; Refined, 30¼c. WHISKY firm at $1 for iron-bound.

OSWEGO, Jan. 19.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,050 bbls. at $5 75@$6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 25. CORN steady at $1 05. BARLEY nominally unchanged; Prime up-lake Canada held at $1 05. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for Bolted and $2 15 for Unbolted ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 75c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—COTTON in active demand and advanced ⅛c.; Middling, 23¾c.@23⅞c.; sales, 10,300 bales; receipts, 7,786 bales; exports—To Boston, 670 bales. HAY—Prime, $24. PORK, $29 50. BACON scarce and firmer; Shoulders, 14¾c.@14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; no Clear Sides in the market. LARD—Tierce, 16¾c.; keg, 18c. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 121⅛. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131½; New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ℔ cent. discount.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—For WHEAT the tendency of the market is downward; Amber State and Michigan, $1 28@$1 32; White Michigan, $1 30@$1 40; Delhi, $1 40@$1 55. RYE dull; sales 400 bushels State at 90c. Old CORN steady; New declining; Old Western Mixed, $1 12; Old and New Round Yellow Mixed, 97c.; New Round Yellow, 90c.@95c. BARLEY depressed and lower; Six-rowed, $1 05@$1 07. BARLEY MALT dull and unchanged. OATS steady at 57c.@58c. for State.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19.—TOBACCO firm; sales 71 hhds.; Lugs, $6@$7 50; Leaf, $8@$13 25. PROVISIONS firmer; MESS PORK, $28 25. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. LARD—Tierce, 17¾c. WHISKY, 96c. COTTON active; sales 61 bales; Low Middling, 23½c. GRAIN firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Jan. 19.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT easier; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 17; Amber, $1 02½; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 Red, 1 00½. CORN advancing; New, 75c. OATS dull and nominal at 47c. Dressed HOGS firm at $8 12½@$11 25. RECEIPTS—3,800 bushels Wheat, 40,000 ℔s. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 35,000 ℔s. Dressed Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at 83c. for No. 1; 77¾c. for No. 2. OATS nominal. CORN nominal. BARLEY nominal. RYE steady and unchanged. Dressed HOGS unsettled; sales at $10 25@$11. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 19.—WHEAT dull; held at $1 11 for No. 1 Red; $1 03@$1 04 for No. 2 Red. CORN nominal; no transactions reported. OATS dull and nominal. RYE nominal, with no inquiry. BARLEY, nothing doing.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 19.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firmer at 40½c. ROSIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE steady but unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON steady at 23c.@23¼c. for Middling.

DETROIT, Jan. 19.—WHEAT firm at $1 08@$1 10 for No. 1 White; $1 14@$1 15 for Extra. CORN—80c. for old. OATS nominal. BARLEY unchanged. Dressed Hogs firmer at $11 25@$11 37 for heavy.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 19.—COTTON is a shade better and firm at 23¼c.@23½c. for Low Middling; receipts, 382 bales; exports, coastwise, 600 bales; sales 140 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 19.—COTTON quiet at 24¼c.@24¾c.; receipts, 343 bales. CORN dull. OATS, 80c. LARD, 17c.@18c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 16c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—COTTON market firm and unchanged; sales 735 bales; receipts, 6,368 bales; Middling, 23¼c. We had heavy rains the last two days.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—The COTTON market closed quiet and unchanged; sales 580 bales; receipts, 396 bales; Middlings, 23¼.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 19.—The COTTON market is firm; receipts, 3,773 bales; exports, 3,511 bales; sales, 600 bales; Middling, 24¼c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 18.—COTTON in good demand; receipts, 2,208 bales; sales 1,260 bales; Middling, 24¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 47 5-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 121¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Halifax	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Portland	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	40
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Charleston	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Oswego	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	—
New-Orleans	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Montreal	W.	Clear	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brooklyn	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Union	Jan. 22	New-York	Bremen
Lafayette	Jan. 22	New-York	Havre

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Eagle	Jan. 20	New-York	Havana
Alaska	Jan. 21	New-York	Aspinwall
Bienville	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, the *Eagle* at 1 P. M.; Mails for Bermuda, by the *Fah Kee*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

[illegible] Way	[illegible] A. M.; 3 P. M.
[illegible] through via H. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] New-York Central	[illegible] A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
[illegible] Way, via Harlem R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] via New-Haven	[illegible] A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
[illegible] via Newport	[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] New-Haven Way	[illegible] A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
[illegible] Fall River, [illegible]	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Through	[illegible] A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
[illegible] Philadelphia Way	[illegible] A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
[illegible] Mail, through to Harrisburg, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	[illegible] A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 19—*In steamship Idaho, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Jos. Sheldon, C. M. Atwood, Mrs. Unsworth, T. L. Enning, L. W. Enning, Wm. Whitehead, John R. Ebden, Wm. F. Nilsson, Saml. Nilsson, Miss M. Hooper, E. A. Darrah.

JAN. 19—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—Rev. E. Newton, D. D.; Rev. J. W. Claxton, Rev. C. D. Cooper, O. Cronse, M. P. and Mrs. J. S. Amory, Master A. H. Amory, Miss A. Buck, A. Wise, Chas. Black, D. Chadwick, M. P.; Hon. D. W. Hibbourne, Dela Ardena, D. O'Sullivan, S. M. Heaton, W. H. Heaton, D. Taffts, R. Alcock, H. Ellison, Lhos. Staniales, J. H. Carpenter, H. McIlvian.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Rapidan, from New-Orleans, &c.—L. Jacate, Mich. Dempsey, Eufino Allequi, Pedro Unamono, Andrew Jackson, A. E. Spencer, Henry Sherwood, Chas. McLeod, Chas. H. Smith, J. Hutchinson, Martin F. Tunon, Benj. Titcomb, M. Rionda.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Mrs. E. Doolan, Mrs. A. Crosby, Mrs. S. V. Barnes, G. W. Green, R. D. Sharpe, Wm. Smith, Mr. Mitchell, C. O'Callahan, A. H. Taylor.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 5 03 | Moon rises. 9 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 47 | Gov. Island.10 36 | Hell Gate..11 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

Arrived.

Steamship United States, Smith, New-Orleans Jan. 8, and S. W. Pass 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker. Jan. 17, S. of Hatteras, passed brig Mary E. Leighton, from Cardenas for New-York.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Jan. 1, Queenstown 2d, Halifax 14th and Boston 17th, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steamship Rapidan, Whitehurst, New-Orleans Jan. 7, via Havana 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Ship Elena, (N. G.,) Bohlman, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Chas. Luling & Co. Had fine weather in the North Sea; passed Sicily Islands Dec. 5; Dec. 11 and 12, had strong gales from W. N. W. to N. W.; split sails, &c.

Bark Emblyn, (of Ipswich, Eng.,) Cottingham, Cephalonia 63 ds., with currants to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 4; had strong westerly gales in the tradeS; split sails; Dec. 24, lat. 30 23, lon. 57 25, exchanged signals with an Amer. bark, showing a white square flag, with the letters O. E. in black in the centre.

Bark Nummer Fant, (N. G.,) Albrecht, Gloucester, Eng., 45 ds., with salt to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Alfred, (of Quebec,) Marchidan, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had strong westerly gales in the Gulf Stream; lost main-topgallantsail and split other sails.

Brig Camille, (of Nassau,) Street, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to Danford, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Fowler, Jova & Co.

Brig Alexander & William, (of Arichat,) Duann, Rum Cay, Bahamas, 12 ds., with salt to Moss & Ward—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Hemfield, Para 17 ds., with rubber to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Susan, Read, Valencia Nov. 25, with fruit, wine, &c., to J. C. Miller & Co.—vessel to E. P. Sherman. Had rough weather during first part of the passage.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Hassell, Maracaibo 16 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Light of the East, Heath, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Red Jacket, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. S. A. Hammond, Dean, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Anna, Burns, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen B. Drew, Miller, Stratford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Seventy-six, Queal, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Kate Ballahan, Avery, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. G. F. Brown, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Deming, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Henderson, Doyle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Entire, Kenna, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Seckett, Stamford.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Geo. S. Bent, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia, Davis, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Belona, Davis, Gilford.

Schr. Henry, Taylor, Brookhaven.

Schr. James, Wilson, Brookhaven.

Schr. Nelson, Miller, Gilford.

Schr. James K. Polk, Bishop, Gilford.

Schr. Harriet & Ned, Green, Bridgeport.

Schr. Margaretta, Smith, Glen Cove.

Schr. Theo. Parker, Little, Glen Cove.

Schr. J. N. Fitzpatrick, Harding, Boston.

Schr. Fly, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Florence, Brockway, Connecticut River.

WIND—At sunset, light, E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Idaho and Cuba, for Liverpool; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Magna Charta, for Marseilles; Jas. McCasty, for Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Arr. barks Western Sea, from Messina; Colin E. McNeil, Cronstadt; brig Haitienne, Cape Town; schr. Fannie Keating, Charleston.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 19.—Arr. brig Wm. P. Kennedy, from Navassa for Baltimore.

Arr. ship David Stewart, from Guano, for orders; bark Jonathan Chase, from Guanape, for orders; schrs. Frank Jamison, from Brassenelo for New-York; Louisa D., from Cardenas for Baltimore.

Below—Ships Macauley, for Liverpool; Gray Eagle, for Rio; R. S. Ely, for Liverpool; brig Chattanooga, for Porto Rico.

In the Roads—brig Clearia, for Porto Rico; schrs. Theo. Dean, Olive Ames, Lizzie Watson and Wild Pigeon.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 19.—The schr. Addie Fuller, from Portland for Mobile, spoke the brig Jennie Chapman, in lat. 34, lon. 66. She had lost her sails, and was laying to for repairs.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 19.—Arr. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York; Carroll, Baltimore; ships Alfred, Liverpool; Sanspareil, Antwerp; barks Vulcan, Nassau, N. P.; Norma, Bermuda; Douglas Castle, Demerara; brig John Aviles, Philadelphia; schrs. Thomas Rees, Richmond, Va.; Kidder, Boston.

Cld. steamships Leo, for New-York; Pioneer, Havana; ships Burmah, Liverpool; Moravia, Baltimore; Brookville, Darien; brig Edith Hall, Aspinwall; schrs. E. & C. Brooks, Jacksonville; Walter Blake, Baltimore; Mary Collins, Greenport.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 19.—Arr. steamer Volunteer, from New-York.

Cld. steamer Regulator, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Queen of the West—brig, (of Halifax,) from Cienfuegos for Boston, Jan. 15, lat. 29 17, lon. 76.

Foreign Ports.

At Caibarien, Jan. 11, bark Pleiades, ldg. for New-York, and schr. Mary Smith, dischg. lumber from Wilmington.

At Para, Jan. 2, schrs. S. V. Nicholas, for New-York in 2 ds.; Luisita and Ocean Pearl, for New-York in 3 ds.; Jesse Carl, ldg. for do.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—The steamship City of Mexico, Deaken, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 19.—The steamship America touched here to-day, on her voyage from New-York to Bremen.

BREMEN, Jan. 9.—The steamship Frankfort, from New-Orleans for this port, has arrived.

WINTER CLOTHING
FROM
25 to 50 per cent. less than actual cost, at the
SPECIAL SALE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
NO. 521 BROADWAY.

Dr. Sherman and Marsh IN COURT.

The Marsh Plot with the Brewer Butcher a Sad Failure.

Marsh engages in the contest with two of the ablest lawyers at the bar, hopeful of success, but comes out of the issue in as pitiable a plight as the cook who skulks from his superior, with his head and tail dropped, seeking a hole to hide in; whereas Dr. SHERMAN, relying upon the strength of his position, his ability to establish the superiority of his method of curing rupture, the groundless assault of Marsh, boldly met him with but one lawyer, met him, and so thrash him as never conspirator was thrashed before, retiring from the engagement with greater honor and higher position before the public than when he went into it.

Among the distinguished witnesses in this great case were Dr. WILLARD PARKER, Professor SANDS and Mr. WURZBURG, who maintain the theory practised by Dr. SHERMAN in the cure of Hernia. Dr. SHERMAN had summoned a large number of his patients, gentlemen of the highest standing, who had been cured by his method. These witnesses, however, were not all called upon to testify, the Court having decided, after listening attentively to the eloquent and elaborate grounds on the part of the Marsh side, and having the testimony of the able experts on the theory of cure, that it was unnecessary.

The strenuous efforts made in the summing up of the case, on the part of the Marsh counsel, the elaborate argument, and great display of forensic abilities availed nothing, but was as worthless in comparison with the pungent and brief summing up of the counsel on the part of Dr. SHERMAN as a pound of lead to an ounce of gold. After the failure in a strategy, so ably defeated, can any one afflicted with

RUPTURE

and desirous of cure any longer doubt into whose hands it is best to trust themselves?

"The wages of sin is death." Hence Marsh dies in his business for attempting to injure another.

To act wisely one must be governed by facts; therefore it is not conclusive that the termination of this lawsuit in favor of Dr. SHERMAN, that the paying over of the $2,000 premium by the *Tribune* Association to Dr. SHERMAN as having no rival in the remedy for the cure of rupture, that the hundreds who have been cured during his short residence here, after suffering for years in vainly trying Marsh's and various other inflammation trusses, that the verification of his mastery of extraordinary cases, in the exhibition at his office, of photographs before and after cure, that the large number of testimonials from gentlemen of high standing, are not these facts, we repeat, conclusive in establishing the theory and practice of Dr. SHERMAN as the best and only reliable one for the cure of rupture?

As it is dangerous for the mariner to sail regardless of the signal lights along the coast, is it not equally dangerous for the ruptured to go about regardless of the foregoing signal truths. There is but one answer, and wisdom prompts you to act in accordance therewith.

DR. SHERMAN

may be consulted at his office, No. 697 Broadway, where he is prepared to furnish his Appliance and Compound to meet the peculiarities of every form of hernia.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK....................$2,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $16,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES

ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BEEBES RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House. No more of these cubeb things.

"FOR YOUR SORE THROAT USE ADVISE HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT. It cured me." Depot No. 246 Grand-st. Sold by druggists. 50c.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.